The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,882. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
— including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
— including postage	„ 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
Each insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

HOUGHLAND—August 26th, at Grant's Buildings, Colaba, Mrs. Augustus Frederick Houghland, of a son.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

DIXON—COLQUHOUN—At Cuddapah, on the 15th August, by the Rev. Edward Porter, Mr. Thomas George Dixon, to Miss Phebe Ann Colquhoun.

Death.

LOUDON—At Madras, on the 19th August, Agnes, daughter of Major Loudon, Asst. Comy. General.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Births.

ELLIS—At Agra, on the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. John Ellis, of a son.

WILSON—At Ferozepore, on the 17th August, the wife of Captain J. Delap Wilson, late 42nd Regiment N. L. I., of a son.

KEATINGE—At Jullundur, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Keatinge, H. M.'s 19th Regiment, of a son.

NEWMARCH—At Simla, on the 18th instant, the wife of Captain G. Newmarch, R. E., of a daughter.

Marriage.

BRIND—MAUNSELL—At Kussowlee, by the Reverend W. Simpson, Brigadier General Brind, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Reverend D. H. Maunsell of Balbriggan, County Dublin.

Deaths.

LOWE—At Mussoorie, on the 12th August, the wife of Major Lowe, of a daughter, which survived its birth, only a few minutes.

O'BRIEN—At Benares, on the 17th August, Amelia, the dearly beloved and only daughter of Ellen, and J. N. O'Brien, Jailor, Benares, aged two years and eight months.

STEWART—At Jhansie, on the 6th August, of fever, Surgeon Charles Stewart, M.D., 34th Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Betts, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 2nd September at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cotter, will be despatched on the above voyage twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on the 1st September at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, [illegible] tons, 160 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visaed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Pryce, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to give notice that, all Goods consigned to order, for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed and warehoused at the Custom House Bunder, on account and risk of the interested, and will be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *City of Shanghai*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, [illegible] August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Frere Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] day of August, instant, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Henry Jones, Engine Driver B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.

[illegible], 25th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company in Marine Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the room of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq., who retires by rotation, and Archibald Campbell Scott, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL, OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

WANTED.—A Portuguese or Native Clerk who has had good experience in keeping accounts in a Mercantile Firm, and is thoroughly conversant with the usual details of office work. Apply to "W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

METAL DESPATCH, DEED AND CASH BOXES.—A supply of these Articles have just been received. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Fort and Byculla.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

RING.—Dug up in the Garden of the House in Marine Lines occupied by Captain A. Phillips, a massive Gold Signet Ring. The owner can have the same by describing Ring and paying the cost of this Advertisement.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Municipal Commissioner.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Capital, £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares.—Messrs. Leckie & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીન્શુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनींनसुला लंडन येंड चाईना ब्याक (लिमीटड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPA[illegible])

ધી અલેક્ઝાંડરા પ્રે[illegible] प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

[illegible] Share Certificates for the above [illegible] ready for issue, and it is requested [illegible]nted for the first Call be sent to the [illegible] changed for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

[illegible]uce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

PRE[illegible] NOTICE.—To be Sold by A[illegible] Bombay, in the month of October next, pur[illegible] order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in a Cause of Forbes vs. Steven, a very valuable Estate, situate in a most central position in Bombay, within the Fort Walls, and opposite to Bombay Green, consisting of the important and highly advantageous Mercantile Premises, now in the occupation of Messrs. Forbes and Company, Merchants in Bombay, and their under-tenants. The whole comprises an area of 31,230 square feet or thereabouts, nearly all of which is covered by valuable Mercantile Buildings, Godowns, &c.

The exact time and place of Sale will shortly be advertised, and full particulars and conditions of sale published.

BOYS AND TWEEDIES,
6, Ely Place, London, E. C.
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS.—By JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.—Price Rs. 18.

Extract from the Publishers' Advertisement.

"Some apology may be needed for the issue of a mere verbal reprint of a Book, the scarceness and value of which have long called for a new edition.

"But it is only by interesting a much wider circle of readers in the subject than heretofore, that the success of such an edition as the book requires can be expected; and it needs but to be better known in order to be universally read, and to take its place in the very first rank of historical compositions."

Times of India Office.

NOTICE.—ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS, AND GROUNDS.—In accordance with the requirements of Clauses VIII. and IX. of Act XXV. of 1858, notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the valuation and the rate assessed for the year 1864, upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Town and Suburbs of Bombay and Colaba, will remain open at this Office from THURSDAY the 18th instant, to SATURDAY the 3rd September next, for the inspection of all parties concerned: and that any objections to the rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated, in writing, and lodged at this Office on or before the latter date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
J. N. C. Beyts, Clerk to the Board.

Bombay, M. Commrs' Office, 18th August 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 150 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 100 Tons of Castor Oil to be delivered at the Company's Stores at Byculla in such quantities as may from time to time be required by the Company's Storekeeper, within twelve months from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Samples of 2 gallons of each description of the Oil proposed to be supplied with the name and address of the person tendering, marked legibly on the cans must be forwarded, not later than the 20th proximo, to the Company's Storekeeper at Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Oil," to be lodged with the undersigned before noon on Monday the 26th September next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 25th August 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and 1 pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and 1 pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	[illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two European Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઇંટ સ્ટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

THE "SINDIAN." ESTABLISHED IN 1852, published in Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING. Terms per mensem:—Town Delivery:—Two Rupees. Mofussil:—Two Rupees, and Eight Annas for postage. In Arrears:—Eight Annas in addition to the above rates.

N. B.—It is requested that remittances of small amounts from the Mofussil, be made in one anna postage stamps.

Advertising Terms:—Moderate.

A. N. de FLEURIMONT, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty has retired from the Firm of Dady Sorabjee & Co., and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty of the said Firm has ceased from this date, 23rd August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the remainder partners Sorabjee Jamsetjee Malla and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos.

પા. એદલજી દાદાભાઇ બુટી ગઇ.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE MALLA,
NANABHOY JAMSETJEE MOOS.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertizer begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper, or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustani language.

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "F. R. P.," *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona.

Mofussil, 19th August 1864.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAK-WOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 3,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. Scott and McClelland.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.

N. B.—No tender will be received after the 21st instant.

3rd August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st September next, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

बांबे कंत्राक्ट येंड बिल्डींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

બોમ્બે કંતરાકટ એનડ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Hummum Street, on SATURDAY the 3rd of September, proximo, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon retirement of those at present in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 27th August 1864.

NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting specially convened to take the subject of the Dissolution of the Company into consideration, held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY the 19th day of August 1864, the following special Resolution was passed:—

"That the Company be wound up and dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, and that the Board of Directors be empowered to carry such dissolution into effect as provided by Article No. 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association."

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers for the purpose of conforming the above Resolution, on MONDAY the 26th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, for the supply by contract of One Hundred Thousand Tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of tenders, and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office.

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens, measuring two cubic inches, to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

1,000	Perforated Stones of sizes	2·0 by 1·3 by 0·5
1,000	Slabstones	2·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
500	Do.	3·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
1,000	Do.	2·0 by 1·0 by 0·5
3,000	Kerbstones	0·9 by 1·0 by 1·3
3,000	Kerbstones	1·0 by 1·0 by 1·6

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive accounts of the Materials will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st October next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of One Hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made *bona fide*, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District, for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. C. BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut, at 1½ per lb.
York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Neat's Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
At 1½ per lb.

CHEESE.
Cheddar
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gruyere
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co.:—

First quality Moet's Champagne		Rs. 40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry		„ 30
Leith Ginger Wine		„ 10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich	„ 35
	Johannisberg	„ 34
	Steinberg Cabinet	„ 30
	Flower of Moselle	„ 27
	Marcobrunn	„ 24
	Ru des Humberg	„ 22
	Geisenheim	„ 20
	Burgundy	„ 20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale		„ 5½

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
Gerothwold's	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ..... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months ..... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ ..... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Balloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

TO LET.—A convenient, commodious and airy Bungalow, situated at Parell, Governor Elphinstone Road, and now occupied by Mr. R. Sims, will be vacant on the 1st September or 1st October next. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors, Forbes Street, Fort, next to Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, or to the Gardener on the Premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—Bricks, Fire and Paviour; Chalk; Bottles, Soda and Wine; and Corks. Daily expected to arrive per *Tiverton*, from London. Apply to

COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By Dr. Birdwood. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentleman's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 5 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36-in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
3 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Glasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26 per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18 „
Very fine Do.	„ 23 „
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26 „
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100 each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	24 per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„ 26 „

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11 8 „ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16 8 „ „
Ditto in Pints	9 0 „ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12 8 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery,	Qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout,	„ „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton,	„ „ 4½ „

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 15
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12
CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)	At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof	
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding...	

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 6
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue	30	16
	No. 3 ..... Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4 ..... Green „	22	12
	Medoc ..... Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado ..... Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso „	30	0
	Light Golden ..... Green „	28	0
	„ „ ..... Blue „	28	0
	Pale ..... Brown „	26	0
	„ ..... Yellow „	22	0
	„ ..... White „	19	0
Ginger ..... Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
„ „	(Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown ..... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White ..... „ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

CUTLERY.—Rodgers Knives of large and small size, a dozen of each, with a pair of large meat carvers and pair of Game Carvers and one long steel sharpener. Rs. 49 the complete set.

N. B.—The handles are of the best ivory, balanced and secured with a rivet through the side.

FRENCH SHADES.—These elegant candlesticks are admirably suited for use in India, the shade is a cylinder of Glass uniform in diameter of about two inches with extinguisher complete, each. Rs. 8.

CANDLESTICKS,—with Glass tulip Shades large and small sizes very richly silvered; Candlestick Pedestals with two arm branches, also with four light branch arms to fix upon one pedestal; can be had in sets of three forming ten lights or in pairs forming six lights, with loose inner sockets fitting either candles or oil burners. Rs. 35 to 225.

BED ROOM CANDLESTICKS.—Well finished quite plain with 9 inch tulip shade. Rs. 6 each.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED.—Round Salvers, Buckingham Palace Pattern, which for elegance of design and for moderate price is unsurpassed. The centre is engraved in a chaste style, the inner border is open pierced work, and the marginal border is ornamented with a handsome beaded edging, the Salver resting on feet of tasteful design.

Salver, 8 inches diameter.	Rs. 15.
Salver, 10 inches diameter.	Rs. 20.
Salver, 12 inches diameter.	Rs. 26.
Salver, 14 inches diameter.	Rs. 32.
Salver, 16 inches diameter.	Rs. 40.

The diameter is measured from outer edge to outer edge.

Herbert & Co. inform their Constituents that the sizes most commonly in use are the 10-inch and the 12-inch diameter Buckingham Palace Pattern Salvers; the smaller and larger ones are however kept in stock.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—Each in four pieces; the set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE pattern is a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Rs. 350.

Plain Round VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings, of the superior white Metal, best plated and highly finished.

Round and scalloped VEGETABLE DISHES, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished as above.

Herbert & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a various stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes always on hand.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES.—Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich cut-glass Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the Breakfast or the Dinner Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular and Oblong BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES of the plain, the beaded and the vine-leaf patterns, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with rich cut glass Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon complete. Rs. 16.

Silver-plated on best White Metal. Rs. 12.

CRUET FRAMES.—A very large and choice assortment of Cruet Frames is always kept in stock. A selection may be made from articles of the best and most elaborate kind, as well as from those of a plain and cheap description, but of a quality which can be recommended.

Six-bottle Cruet Frame	30 to 40
Seven-bottle Cruet Frame	35 to 50

SPIRIT LAMP CIGAR LIGHTER.—Very handsome, of best Electro Silver, in the form of a double ink-stand, with sponge in spirits for lighting Cheroots, &c. Rs. 25.

FIRE STANDS.—For holding ignited rice balls, also called *Aug-dauns*. The patterns are numerous, and very pretty, among the best may be mentioned the *Dolphin pattern*, the Louis Quatoise; the Vine and the Pelican patterns, all admirably adapted as ornaments of special utility.

TEA DECOCTERS AND TEA EXTRACTERS.—The small egg-shaped article is made to hold the tea to be infused. A neat mug with hinged top receives the boiling water which is poured over the perforated Extracter, first placed in the decocter. The small chain attached to the oval-shaped receptacle enables it to be withdrawn from the infusion, which is then left pure and at the required strength.

☞ The simplest and purest method of making Tea hitherto known.

ELONGATING BOTTLE HOLDERS.—A new improvement has been made in these useful articles, viz., the silvered handle is so arranged that it can be adjusted to the size of the bottle it covers, rendering small Pints, Quarts, up to Magnums, all equally available for use in the same holder.

Several handsome patterns all of the best Electro-Silver.

SALT GLASSES in small silvered dishes, with spoons to match; these elegant articles are now universally adopted at all large dinner parties and Public Banquets, one is placed with the glasses, &c., before each seat.

ELECTRO-SILVER COVERS, for glass tumblers, breakfast cups, Wine glasses, &c. These useful articles are indespensable wherever change in the temperature engenders flies, the pollution of one's drink by insects dropping themselves bodily into it may be wholly avoided by the use of a set of these handsome covers.

☞ Prices, from Rs. 5, 6, to 7, the set of three.

ICE TONGS, SALAD TONGS, SUGAR SIFTERS, NUT CRACKERS, PICKLE FORKS, KNIFE RESTS, WINE LABELS, CORK SCREWS, MUFFINEERS, BEER TANKARDS, FLASKS, TRAVELLERS KIT, &c.

BUTTER COOLERS, new designs, all of the very best make, warranted to wear well for many years.

Grey hound pattern with glass liner and strainer. Rs. 25.

Cow pattern with extra under dish strainer, &c., all of Electro-silver. Rs. 30.

Raspberry pattern, the outside of this article is of glass, the strainer, &c. top, and under dish of Electro-silver, all beautifully ornamented and finished. Rs. 30.

Lotus pattern, this pattern is elaborate, and rich in excellent workmanship; similar to the above it is in four pieces, the outer body, the glass liner (thick and strong) the strainer and the ornamental Cover. Rs. 35.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.—Comprising severa new patterns.

Herbert and Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and which are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silverware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

SPARE TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, AND OTHER PIECES. In every variety.

PICKLE FRAMES, Suitable also for Chutney, Preserves, &c., &c.

Two-glass Pickle Frames	From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30
Three-glass Pickle Frames	„ 25 „ 40

SUGAR VASES.—Elegant sugar vases, in various styles and patterns. From Rs. 8 to Rs. 16 each.

VICTORIA SUGAR VASES, having richly pierced or open frames, with side handles, colored glass liners and covers, with various and ornamental tops. From their elegance and beauty these articles are well suited for Presentation. From Rs. 25 to 40 each.

BREAD BASKETS. Bread Baskets of elegant style and finish, essential articles for the Table. From Rs. 20 to 45 each.

TOAST RACKS.—Toast Racks of different designs. From Rs. 7 to 12 each.

EGG STANDS AND EGG FRAMES.

The newly invented warmer is becoming an indespensible requisite to every breakfast table, they are made for 4, 5, 6, and 8 eggs, beautifully gilt in the hollow spaces formed for the eggs to warm in,—the hot water is kept in the under space; the elegant appearance of these useful articles entitles them to a place on the best appointed table. Prices from Rs. 16, 18, 20 to 25.

HANDSOME 4-CUP, 5-CUP, 6-CUP, AND 8-CUP EGG FRAMES. From Rs. 18 each.

BOTTLE AND DECANTER STANDS. Very neat Bottle Stands per pair. From Rs. 8.

A variety of patterns of Bottle Stands of neat and elegant designs. From Rs. 12 to 25 per pair.

CLARET JUGS. Claret Jugs, richly embossed, or plain, or engraved. From Rs. 25 each.

MUSTARD POTS. Handsome Mustard Pots, with colored glass liners, blue, white, green, or ruby; and best plated frames, pierced or chased. Each Rs. 5 to 10.

Very neat Frosted Glass and numerous other Mustard Pots, with plated tops and handles. Each Rs. 8 to 12.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEER MUGS AND TANKARDS.—A handsomely Finished Pint Mug, with zig-zag ornamentation, engine turned, glass bottom, with handle and with a shield for a monogram. Rs. 10 each.

SILVER PATTERN BEER MUGS, of various sizes and descriptions, with hinged covers. Rs. 12 to 16 each.

TANKARDS.—Richly Chased Electro-Silverd Tankards, containing an Imperial Quart; the hinged cover also richly chased; from Rs. 32 to 50 each.

Herbert and Co. call particular attention to the rich designs of their Tankards, and which are unparalleled for cheapness, as well as for workmanship.

SALT CELLARS.—Handsome Oval Salt Cellars pierced frame and feet, richly plated on Nickel Silver, with blue glass liners. per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

Handsome Round Salt Cellars, with blue, green, and ruby glass liners. per pair, Rs. 8 to 12.

Plain Plated Salt Cellars, round, with beaded and gadroon border and chased feet, richly gilt inside, per pair, Rs. 10 to 16.

⁂ A great variety of patterns of Salt Cellars always available

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	3
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignee of H. & Co., No. 1364/9—6 Cases landed from the Ship *Morayshire*, at the Custom House Bunder, are requested to pay the landing expenses incurred thereon, and take immediate delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Morayshire*.
Bombay, 29th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF 15,636 BARS IRON, per Swedish Ship *Augusta*, shipped by Sottie and Arfwedson, from Stockholm, is requested to send off Boats immediately to take its delivery as they are ready on hand, else they will be landed at any bunder at the risk and expense of the concerned.

O. E. NYLEN, Master.

NOTICE.—An emergent General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held at the Club Rooms on MONDAY the 5th September, at 5 P. M., to confirm the proceedings laid at a Meeting of the Club held on the 25th instant.

All resident Members are particularly requested to attend.

J. REYNALDS, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, Club, 27th August 1864.

FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will be held at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on THURSDAY the 8th September, at noon, when the following lots will be sold:—

Nusrapoor Talooka.			More or less.
Kurjut	1,930	Candies.	
Chowk	890	do.	
Bhewndy Talooka.			
Wassind	8,419½	do.	
Callian Talooka.			
Titwalla	1,729	do.	

The Wood is stored close to the Stations on the G. I. P. Railway, and is open to inspection.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 27th August 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी
(लीमीटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 500 per Share with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 20th September 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. V. 18 and 19 of Table (B) of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th August 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Pad of all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Coat Cases of solid Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clamps Wellington, self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japanned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and 1 Ounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp cotton of sorts, Lund's Corkscrews, Settingenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Ovens, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition, Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Piesse and Lubin's Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, Stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particulars and prices see Catalogue to be had on application.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the Land known as that whereon "The Military Staff Buildings" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th September 1864.

The following are the general terms of sale and lease:—

1. A deposit in cash equal to 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.
2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be given on the 1st April 1865.
3. The South and East "Facades" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church Gate Street or Bora Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.
4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.
5. The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas, (which must be repaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Aug.—Sept. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Thursday 1st ... 10h. 59m. A. M.
First Quarter, Friday 9th ... 10h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th ... 2h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd ... 11h. 45m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun &c.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	30	Jerusalem taken by Titus.	5 46	6 15	10 2	10 19	27th August 1864. Time—[illegible]
Wed.	31	Mercury sets at 7h. 34m. P. M.	5 45	6 14	10 35	10 52	
Thur.	1	St. Giles.	5 46	6 13	11 8	11 23	
Fri.	2	St. Stephen, C.	5 46	6 12	11 37	11 52	
Sat.	3	Daybreak at 4h. 31m. A. M.	5 47	6 12	—	0 7	
Sun.	4	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 47	6 11	0 23	0 38	
Mon.	5	Old St. Bartholomew.—Madras U. Incorporated.	5 47	6 10	0 52	1 8	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 22ND AUG. TO THE 28TH AUG. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 22	29·854	29·758	77·6	86·0	76·0	79·0	None.	None.
„ 23	29·836	29·752	78·0	84·2	76·3	77·0	„	0·64
„ 24	29·846	29·751	78·6	86·5	76·0	78·5	„	None.
„ 25	29·833	29·726	78·0	86·8	76·6	78·2		
„ 26	29·802	29·719	77·0	77·4	76·0	75·3	+ 10	0·54
„ 27	29·882	29·697	76·6	81·0	75·0	76·0	None	1·77
„ 28	29·798	29·688	76·5	84·7	75·2	79·3	„	None.

Aug. 22.—Densely clouded; lunar halo after 1 A. M.; drops of rain at 2h. 27m. A. M.
„ 23.—Clouded in the fore and afternoon; much rain between 6 and 8 A. M.
„ 24.—Partially cloudy; lunar halo at 1 A. M.; drops of rain at 2 A. M. and lightning in the evening.
„ 25.—Clouded as above; drops of rain after 5 A. M.
„ 26.—Overcast; many showers of rain before noon.
„ 27.—Overcast; much rain; cold breezes in the evening.
„ 28.—Densely clouded.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 18	KURRACHEE	Aug. 24
AGRA	Aug. 25	LAHORE	Aug. 20
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 25	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Aug. 24
BANGALORE	Aug. 25	MALTA	Aug. 9
CALCUTTA	Aug. 22	MEERUT	Aug. 23
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 20
CEYLON	Aug. 15	PUNJAUB	Aug. 20
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 23	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Aug. 4	SUEZ	Aug. 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

As there is still a large extent of public land suitable for building sites to be sold on the Esplanade, we may be doing a service to Government while entering a protest in behalf of the principle of fair and equal dealing in the disposal of this land, if we call the attention of the Governor in Council to an incident which disturbed the sale held on Friday last, and which has created a just feeling of indignation against the sellers among the purchasing class of the community. In the printed conditions of sale distributed before the auction took place, were these clauses:—"1. The Government of Bombay will cause to be put up for sale by public "auction, &c. 2. The lots will be offered for sale "separately, or two or more together at the discretion of the vendor. 3. . . . . . The "highest bidder shall be the purchaser." The plain meaning of these clauses is that Government put the land up unreservedly for sale by public auction at any price it would fetch, and that they pledged themselves to deliver it up to the highest bidder if he on his part fulfilled the conditions as to the payment of the purchase money. There was no clause in the printed condition securing to Government even the privilege of naming a reserve price; and the terms on which the land was to be sold seemed so liberal that all the principal capitalists of Bombay were attracted to the sale. It was understood, indeed, that this liberality had been only forced on the Ramparts Removal Committee by severe pressure from without, and that they had not been induced to moderate the extravagant expectations they had formed of the price they were to get for the land, until the miserable failure they made when they attempted to dispose of the site set apart for an hotel with many absurdly stringent conditions attached to the purchase showed them that Bombay capitalists were not simple enough to give a high price, for land of which the buyer was not to be allowed to have the free use. But the apparent change in the policy of the committee restored public confidence; and the sale of the first five lots on Friday was conducted in a manner which seemed to give satisfaction to both vendors and bidders. When Mr. Bennett was about to put up lot 6, he received information that Mr. Heycock wished to buy lots 6 and 7 as a site for the Central Bank, and that, if these two lots were put up together, instead of separately, the Government would be likely to get a better price for them. After consultation, Colonel Dickinson and Mr. Bickersteth, the representatives of Government, agreed that the two lots in question should be put up together; and the price was quickly run up to Rs. 100 per square yard, offered by Mr. Heycock. No one seemed inclined to go beyond this price, but, after the auctioneer had waited some time, Colonel Dickinson bid Rs. 110, and the lots were knocked down to him on account of Government. General surprise was expressed when it became known who was the purchaser; several persons present cried out that the conduct of the vendors was unfair, and Mr. Heycock, utterly disgusted at the sharp practice of which he had been the victim put on his hat and walked out of the room. The defence set up by the representatives of Government is that they announced through the Auctioneer, before the sale of these two lots, that they reserved to themselves the right of making one bid. This announcement was certainly not heard, owing to the bustle and confusion inevitable at public sales, by half the persons present in the room; and, besides, we contend that it was a breach of faith on the part of the vendors to alter or add to the printed list of conditions. Nor have they even the excuse that Mr. Heycock's bid did not come up to a reserve price fixed though not named by Government; for not only were several other lots sold for less than Rs. 100 per square yard (the average price fetched by all the land being Rs. 95), but the very lots which Mr. Heycock had bid for were put up separately and let go for Rs. 93 and Rs. 97 respectively. It is evident therefore that the bid of Rs. 110 a square yard was merely a speculative bid, offered by the representatives of Government in the belief that Mr. Heycock was so determined to have the land he would even give Rs. 115 or Rs. 120 for it. The authors of this mean trick, which was a plain violation of the pledges of Government, were punished on the spot by the loss of Rs. 6,000 on the transaction; but we would have Government be assured that their pecuniary loss (to say nothing of the damage to their reputation) will not stop here, unless they express their regret for what is past, and give the public a distinct understanding that their future sales by auction shall be really unreserved.

WE are at a loss to understand why the Hon'ble Mr. Scott is reluctant to submit his Bill against wagering contracts, alias against freedom of trade, in its entirety to the ordeal of judgment at the hands of the Supreme Government. Surely, if Clauses 7 and 8 were so wholesome for Bombay, so utterly free from any possible charge of false-principle-legislation, or of encouragement to immorality, Mr. Scott ought to have been fearless of the consequences of an appeal to Calcutta, confident that such an extension of the blessings of "the Bill and the whole Bill" to further millions of fellow-subjects would only tend to expand and intensify the halo of glory which his legislative exploits in the way of the Cotton Frauds Bill and this unrivalled Time-Bargains effort have thrown around his name. Perhaps the Hon'ble Mover felt that the Calcutta folks, jealous of the novel and glorious idea which the Bill embodies, that to improve the public morality one-half of the gambling part of the population should be encouraged by the State to add cheating and repudiation to their other vices, might pretend not to be alive to the benefits of the Bill, and out of sheer envy massacre the innocent. Or perhaps he thought that in Calcutta the interests of a particular class in putting a stop to the dealings of others besides themselves in the trade which they follow would not be recognized to the same extent as in Bombay; or was it that he thought that the *personal influence* (a pretty euphonious mode of expression) which he wields in the Bombay Council, and which enabled him to carry the second reading of his Bill at Poona, does not extend to Bengal. The circle of that personal influence is no doubt an extended one—gratitude cannot be altogether an extinct virtue on this side of India; but we doubt whether, to the extent of swallowing the Time-Bargains Bill whole to save Mr. Scott's feelings, it goes beyond a few of the heads of departments in our own Presidency, and the "dittoes to Mr. Scott" among the mercantile community.

We observe that, strangely enough, a Judge in the High Court appears still, from his seat on the Bench, to exercise a discretion as to matters to be done or to be left undone in the Legislative Council. Mr. Scott stated that Mr. Westropp preferred abandoning the Bill altogether to allowing it to go before the Government of India in its present shape. Presuming that the learned Justice has a voice in the matter, we would ask him also how he can possibly fear that with his long speeches, and longer minute, so crushingly damaging to the opposers of the Bill and so triumphantly decisive as to the absolute necessity of clauses 7 and 8, the Supreme Government can do otherwise than acknowledge with gratitude the superior legal and commercial knowledge and acumen of the Bombay parents of the measure, and forthwith extend its blessings undiminished by the elimination of a single word to the whole of the British possessions in India?

But, joking apart, we would offer a little bit of advice to the father and step-father of this unfortunate bantling. Rest contented with the barren triumph of a majority of one for the second reading, and retire from the field of your own accord. Do not subject yourselves to the humiliation of having your Bill sent back with a cruel snub from Calcutta, if it is sent there at once, or of having your most cherished clauses, which you have emphatically stated to be the life and soul of the measure, ruthlessly cut out before your eyes in Committee with the aid, perhaps, of those very members who helped you to carry the second reading, and of then seeing the mutilated helpless little wretch forwarded to Bengal with a fair chance of massacre there after all. Your opponents have triumphed, it is true, and there is a leek to be eaten, but by withdrawing the Bill now you might eat it with some shred of dignity left, whereas if you persist in carrying on you will enable your opponents to say with reason that you are following the dictates of wounded vanity as well as of mistaken judgment.

In conclusion we may be allowed to hint, that, if the matter is to go to Calcutta, the mercantile opinion of the Hon'ble member at present in charge of the Bill as to the evils of time-bargaining on cotton, would probably have more weight if he explained the alleged complicity of his House in these very transactions in November last.

WE publish to-day a very full account of the remarkably interesting Cricket match at Poona between the North and South of Bombay. The Cricketers are now the lions of Poona (the poor Riflemen being quite neglected); the Station is going to give them a Ball, and the Governor has honoured them all with a special invitation to dinner.

THE following announcement in the *Mofussilite* will be read with general regret:—"With deep and unfeigned regret we announce the decease of Mr. John Lang, Editor and Proprietor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper. The sad event occurred at Mussoorie, on Saturday the 20th instant, at half-past ten o'clock A. M."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Viceroy's visit to Lahore is for the purpose of holding a Durbar to receive all the chiefs of the Punjab Province. The 20th October is the day appointed for the Durbar. After a few days' stay at Lahore, His Excellency will rejoin his Council at Calcutta, and open the Legislative Session, which is expected to be a busy one.

"We learn from Simla that during the last few days it has been rumoured that the Viceroy and Council will return to that place next hot weather; and the demand for houses (both by landlords and tenants) has received the usual stimulus."

THE same:—"Whilst Russia is seeking in the extreme West to quench the revived flame of Polish patriotism in the East, she is making unreasonable demands upon her neighbours, and endeavouring to have them carried out by force of arms.

"An embassy has just arrived in Cashmere, after three months of forced marching from the kingdom of Kokand, one of those independent sovereignties in Central Asia about which we, at present, know so little. It is headed by Kujabeck, the Commander-in-Chief of the army. He and his party have suffered many privations on the journey from their distant home; and no less than forty horses belonging to the train have perished in the snows.

"In position, Kokand lies to the north of Bokhara, having Russia Proper on the West, and comprises territory to three times the extent of Great Britain.

"For the last seven years the reigning sovereign, Ismael Khan, has been engaged in resisting the attempts of Russia to make a highroad for troops through his territory. And in the various engagements that have taken place he has lost no less than 10,000 men. In the first instance no objection was made by the Kokandians to the passing and repassing of Russian merchants through their territory; but as soon as attempts were made to transmit troops opposition was justly raised.

"Why Russia should want to pass troops on this highway to India is an important subject for inquiry. The Kokandians assert that it is to be in readiness to attack India in case of war with England.

"However this may be, the Russians have strenuously opposed; and the object of the embassy now proceeding to His Excellency the Viceroy, is to procure the advice and assistance of the British."

IT would appear (says the *Indian Daily News*) that Thuggyism is not quite rooted out of the Punjab yet. "A Thug who ran away from the Thuggee School at Lahore, about four months ago, has just been apprehended in the Sealkote district. One case of murder has been brought home to him, but from a statement which he has made, it is inferred that he has committed no less than a dozen within these four months. He is an old offender, and has gained rather an an eminent criminal reputation, having been charged with no less than 57 poisoning cases, and having five times made his escape from prison. Two of his accomplices have been arrested, but there appears to be little doubt that there are still gangs of systematic poisoners going about the Punjab."

THE same:—"Our readers will probably remember that, after the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny in the North-Western Provinces, several old buildings were searched with a view to discover hidden treasure. In one of the old Treasury buildings, belonging to some former Native Princes, which stood on the banks of one of the rivers in the Punjab, a large quantity of copper coins, worth about one lac and sixty thousand rupees, has been found. These coins are recognised by the natives as the Allumshie and Nanuckshahee coins. The amount was deposited for some time past at the Punjab Treasury, and was subsequently transmitted to Allahabad. The Government of the North-Western Provinces has lately enquired of the Government of India as to what rate of exchange they may be issued at to the local markets for circulation. The Supreme Government has decided that the rate should be fixed at 66 per rupee."

THE *Englishman*:—"It has been finally decided by the Sikhs, that no true Sikh is to touch the dead body of Ranee Chundra Buttee, now lying in the Bombay Custom House. The duties and ceremonies of her cineration will have to be performed by Punts, a low caste among the Sikhs."

[The funeral obsequies of Ranee Chundra Kooer were performed on the banks of the river Godavery near Nassick, but not in any of the sacred places, at least two months ago.]

THE same:—"The assistance upon which the Bhootanese have been relying from Thibet, is not likely to be given them, as the Lama is much harassed himself. Kuzoo Lama, the old pretender to the throne, is again becoming troublesome, and having raised a force in China, is threatening Thibet Proper."

THE same:—"Some short time ago, we mentioned that the Maharajah of Cashmere had applied for a grant of the Talook Bizamut which runs like a promontory into his territory, and had been refused. Since then, he has sent his Dewan, Jawallah Shaye, to Simla to renew the application. It is said that the Viceroy is inclined to grant the request, but then there is the Master at home without whose leave the 'head monitor' can neither reward nor punish."

THE same:—"Our latest letters from England say that the Home Government are inclined to take up the Bhootan affair very seriously. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden is blamed for pushing on, at the hazard of his life, from Paro, but the indignation of the authorities is chiefly excited by the wrongs of the British subjects who have been severed from their homes and families and carried into slavery. Sir Charles Wood has called for a detailed report of the means taken by the Government of India to relieve these people and revenge the insult offered by the Bhootanese. Our correspondent from Darjeeling also informs us, that the Dhurm and Deb Raj have prepared an answer to the Viceroy's letter denying all knowledge of the insults offered to the British mission. They say too, that Mr. Eden departed without giving them notice. The drafts of the treaties brought by Mr. Eden were made over to the Jungpeens. The Dhurm Raj also denies all knowledge of the British subjects captured in Bhootan, but promises to make enquiries. This letter has, we hear, been made over to a *Zincoff*, or messenger, to be delivered to the Soubah of Dalimkote to forward to the Lieutenant Governor."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

THE following is an outline of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulation, on the 27th instant:—

The Council met at the Council House, at Poona, on Saturday, the 27th August 1864, at 3 P. M.:—

Present.—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.; the Honorable W. E. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable the Advocate General; the Honorable A. D. Robertson; the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett; the Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai; the Honorable M. H. Scott; the Honorable W. R. Cassels; the Honorable W. Hart; and the Under Secretary Mr. H. M. Birdwood C.S.; and the Oriental Translator to Government.

Visitors.—Colonel M. K. Kennedy; Major Keatinge, V.C.; Captain Leach; Rao Saheb Mohunlall Runchordass; Mr. Dhondoo Krishna Kanetkur; &c., &c., &c.,

The following papers were presented to the Council:—

1. The Report of the Select Committee on "The Bill to give Mamlutdars' Courts original jurisdiction under Section I. Clause 2nd of Act XVI. of 1838, and to prescribe a form of procedure to be adopted by such Courts when exercising jurisdiction under the said Clause."

2. The Report of the Select Committee on "The Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Cazee, in the Bombay Presidency."

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1954, dated 12th August 1864, signifying the assent of His Excellency the Governor General to the Bill to amend Section VI. of Act XXV. of 1858.

THE MAMLUTDAR'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity proposed, that the period for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Mamlutdar's Bill be extended till the next meeting of the Council. This was agreed to.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels begged permission of the President to suspend the Standing Orders in order to enable him to have the Bill "To provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the City of Bombay, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the City, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein," read a first time. He said it was extremely desirable that the Bill should be passed without delay. He need not occupy the time of the Council with any lengthened remarks on the general provisions of the Bill, as they were sufficiently detailed by him previously; and the statement of objects and reasons attached to it gave as concisely as possible its scope. For the benefit of our readers we reprint it in *extenso*:—

"The present system of municipal administration in Bombay has been found insufficient for the proper conservancy of the Town. The Bench of Justices recently appointed a Committee to inquire into its organization and its relation to the Bench, and their report, as well as the Resolutions of the Worshipful Bench in connection with it, urgently called the attention of Government to the necessity of immediate reform.

"Not only has the present system been condemned by the Bench of Justices, and generally, by the community, but the Municipal Commissioners themselves, from their own experience, have pronounced the constitution of the body to be radically defective. It has, been found that three Commissioners, with equal powers but divided responsibility, have almost unavoidably obstructed and counteracted each other. Two of these Commissioners are allowed at the same time to hold other appointments, devoting only a portion of their time to the onerous duties of their office. The natural result of such a combination has been that the mutual obstructiveness has exceeded the co-operation of the executive body.

"The able report of Dr. Leith, as well as the powerful representations of other eminent medical men, and the unsatisfactory state of recent mortuary returns, have emphatically proved the necessity for some effectual measure to improve the sanitary state of the Town and Island, and the present Bill is brought forward with a view to introduce a better system of municipal administration and conservancy into Bombay.

"In this Bill the entire executive power and responsibility is concentrated in one Commissioner, who is allowed, under certain restrictions, to appoint his own subordinate staff, of which a liberal establishment should be provided to assist him. A Sanitary Officer and Consulting Engineer are to be attached to his office, and appointed as he is himself, in order that they may be independent of him in their advice, without in any way diminishing his power and responsibility in executive matters.

"It has seemed desirable upon every ground that the Bench of Justices should exercise more complete control over the income and expenditure of the Municipal Fund. For this reason that Fund, as well as all municipal property within the Town and Island, has in this Bill been vested in the Justices. The Commissioner is required annually to submit to them for sanction a Budget of estimated receipts and disbursements, and he is not to undertake any new works without the previous approval of the Justices. On the other hand the Justices are not allowed so far to interfere with the responsible Executive Officer as to order any special works to be undertaken by him which he himself has not first proposed.

"The present Municipal Commissioners derive their authority from several distinct Acts. These Acts have, therefore, been repealed, and their provisions, as well as many clauses from the Bengal Municipal Act VI. of 1863, have, with suitable modifications, been embodied in the present Bill, together with such additional regulations as past experience has shown to be necessary for its greater efficiency. With the exception of such alterations, and the important changes in the constitution of the executive body and its relation to the Bench of Justices which have here been specified, the present Bill merely reproduces in a consistent and consolidated form the Municipal Acts previously in existence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson remarked that there were in the Bill certain penal clauses; but they were simply the re-enactment of former Acts already in force.

The President said, that with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson's remarks relating to the penal clauses which the Bill contained, the recent instructions of Her Majesty's Goverment were that all Bills containing penal clauses should be submitted for the previous sanction of the Governor General. As this Bill came within the class of those measures referred to by Sir C. Wood, it was necessary, therefore, to transmit it to the Government of India before it was taken into consideration by the Council of the Governor of Bombay. He would, however, be glad to have the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General, on that point.

The Hon'ble A. J. Lewis said that the wording of the Despatch was quite clear, and he would recommend that the Bill should be sent to the Government of India for sanction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson did not concur in the view of the Hon'ble the Advocate General. As Acts 14 and 25 of 1856, and 25 of 1858 were passed before the Indian Penal Code was in existence, there was hardly any necessity for undergoing the formality laid down in the Home Despatch just now alluded to.

His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield said, that it was not proper to transgress the limits assigned by the Home Authorities for the guidance of Local Councils. He would, therefore, agree with the Hon'ble the Advocate General and say that the Bill must be sent to Simla at once.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels suggested that the best course would be to send the Bill to Simla after it was reported by the Select Committee.—This was agreed to.

The President suspended Rule 15, and the Bill was read a first time and referred to a Select Committee composed of the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, the Hon'ble Mr. Scot, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett, and the Mover, with instructions to report within a fortnight.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere said that as he was already pressed with two important Bills, he would move that the period for the Report be extended for a longer time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett said that as the Bill was enormously large, it would be well if the period for the Report be extended as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, whereby the Members of the Committee would have sufficient time to study its details.

It was ultimately agreed that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Bill be presented on the first meeting after a fortnight.

THE GAOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere moved that Mr. Cassel's name be added to the list of the Select Committee appointed to report on the "Gaols Bill"—This was agreed to.

THE WAGERS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Scott said, that at the last meeting he had promised to state what course he intended to pursue with regard to the Wagers Bill. It was suggested to send it in its present shape, with the connected papers on it to Simla. He did not concur in this; he preferred going on with the Bill. The majority of the Members were opposed to Sections 7 and 8. He would at their next meeting move that they be expunged, and would place in the hands of the Secretary other amendments which he wanted to bring forward. It was advisable in order to avoid any mishap, not to send the Bill now for the sanction of the Governor General, but after it had finally received the stamp of the Council, i. e., been passed. In this view he was supported by its *parent*, the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield said that a constitutional point was involved in this question. If he recollected rightly, the President had decided that the Bill should be sent to Simla. It was the duty of the Executive Council to make that requisite reference, and, therefore, in his Legislative capacity he would object to the Hon'ble Mr. Scott's proceeding with the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Frere concurred with His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and said that he was desirous to ascertain whether the Governor General's Council intended to bring in a Bill of that nature for the whole of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels said that looking at the exceptional character of the Bill, and taking the sense of the Executive and Legislative body into consideration, the prudent course was to submit the Bill for the Governor General's sanction now.

The President explained the position in which the Council was placed with regard to the Bill. The suggestion he had made the other day was perfectly personal. He did not pledge himself to send the Bill to the Government of India, but left the subject to the Member who was in charge of the Bill to exercise his own discretion. He was, therefore, not justified to go contrary to the proposal of the Mover (Mr. Scott), inasmuch as he wished to proceed with the Bill here, and after its being passed, to send it for the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General.

The consideration of the Bill in detail will be taken on Saturday next.

BILL TO RESTRICT THE SALE OF POISONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels asked leave to bring in a "Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons throughout the Presidency of Bombay." He said, that the practice of the unrestricted sale of arsenic and other poisonous substances had been prevalent in the districts of Bombay; it afforded every facility for the commission of crime. There were many instances to show the general truthfulness of his remark; he did not like to mention them; but the pubic had lately been horror-stricken by the poisoning of fifteen boys of the Byculla Schools. It was very desirable to introduce a measure, which would effectually check the evil. Regulations 14 and 21 of 1827 were vague and did nothing towards suppressing the evil. His measure was based on an English Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson said that the Regulations which were quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels applied only to the Mofussil; they did not meet the requirements of Bombay wherein they were particularly needed. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Frere to embody this subject in the Bombay Municipal Bill, but he thought it was the Police who had the supervision of matters of this kind. He thought the proposed plan for regulating and restricting the sale of poisons by legislation was a judicious one.

The President suspended the Rule, and leave was granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels to bring in the Bill.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday next, the 3rd September 1864, at 11 A. M.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 24TH AUGUST.

RECENT disclosures at home, emanating from the Association for Promoting Social Science, have informed the public, as regards education for the middle classes, that the school master has "been abroad," but is now, thanks to the Board of Examiners, "on his way home," and that, consequently, henceforth there will be a substantial ground for confidence on the part of parents and guardians, that the money expended for the education of their children will not be thrown away without some chance of getting an equivalent for it; in short, that a death-blow has been given to charlatanism in the scholastic line, and that, in future, the mere pretender to learning will have little chance of acquiring a dishonest living by professing to impart to others the knowledge of which he is himself ignorant. The last home papers tell us, that a deputation from the body mentioned waited on Lord Palmerston for the purpose of inviting the serious intention of the Government to the existing defects of education as imparted to the middle ranks of society, and it was urged that the inquiry recently concluded with respect to the larger public schools should be extended to the hundreds of ancient foundations which have been endowed in the country, and are still distinguished by the old appellation of grammar schools. By a report of Commissioners appointed under an Act of Parliament passed in 1835 to inquire concerning charities in England and Wales, it appeared that the number passed under review at that time was no less than seven hundred, and that a vast multitude of charities for educational purposes, but not attached to endowed schools, were also examined by the Commissioners. The aggregate annual income of these endowments was then stated by the Commissioners to amount to about £300,000, and considering the amazing increase in the value of landed property during the twenty-nine years that have elapsed since that report was made, it may fairly be assumed that now their total wealth immensely exceeds the sum mentioned; but it does not appear that the benefits intended by the generous founders of these endowments have at all kept pace with the increased power of extending them. By other reports of the same Commissioners in 1836-7, it was plainly shown that in a great majority of cases the funds, or revenue, of these endowed grammar schools were perverted altogether from the objects contemplated by the founders, and that, instead of being applied to the education of the children of the country, they were simply means for augmenting the incomes of the administrators of the charity. The improvement in the state of the revenue led to no improvement in the manner, the method, or the extent of the establishment, as originally fixed by the donors of the gift. The above was plainly pointed out, and the intention of Parliament was directed to the subject; but no action was taken upon the report, simply, perhaps, in consequence of the pressure of matters connected with the political state of Europe, and partly, perhaps, because the subject was one which, as it did not immediately concern the welfare of the children of the higher classes, might very safely be allowed to stand over and be forgotten; and such has virtually been the case. The Reports of 1836-7, valuable as they were at the time, and still are, as indices of the facts they developed, have become obsolete, and they might have remained in the limbo of the past—shadowy and unsubstantial records of abused trusts and perverted liberality—but for the late inquiry into the revenues and management of the exclusively aristocratic and high class school of Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and similar establishments.

It is unfortunate for some people that they always prove more than they want, when they begin to investigate a question that concerns the general public, with a view to monopolise its advantages for the benefit of an exclusive class; and thus the originators of the enquiry alluded to found during its progress that the ample resources possessed by the endowed establishments maintained for the education of the middle classes have been diverted from their original purposes, and that those large establishments with princely revenues are now appropriated almost exclusively to the children of the aristocratic and wealthy orders of society, to enhance the advantages to whom, and at [illegible] reduce the annual charges upon the parental purse, that inquiry was instituted. And what is the result of it? Why simply to show the country with what unblushing effrontery high rank and abundant wealth can stoop to filch from the children of the middle classes of England the mental nutriment provided for them by the piety and benevolence of middle class, as well as loyal and noble benefactors of their species.

There may be no good reason why, if men of surpassing educational capacity and distinguished talent are placed at the head of such establishments, the children of a lord as well as the children of a merchant or tradesman should not be allowed to participate in the advantages derivable from such instructors; but there is every reason to be urged against monopolising those advantages for the exclusive benefit of rank and wealth; and Lord Brougham, whose efforts for the advancement of public education have already extended over thirty years, might fitly crown the labours of a most useful and honourable life by bringing all his well-acquired influence to bear upon this question, and by stimulating Parliament to re-open the channels of information upon this subject. The vast disproportion between the amount of good effected and the means supplied for the purpose of effecting it, to say nothing of the exclusive class policy, could not fail to bring reform; and the children of the classes contemplated by the bestowers of wealth may then hope to participate in those blessings and advantages which sound learning rarely fails to bring in its train of consequences to the recipient. I have been led to the above remarks on perusing the last Educational Report for these provinces, lately published, with Mr. Temple's remarks on the same, which seem most satisfactory. There are nine Zillah schools in these provinces, attended by 1,478 scholars. The Saugor High School is the largest, having upwards of 366 pupils; at the Kamptee Zillah school the attendance has been good, but the great drawback that Mr. Fraser, the head master, has had to contend with is the short time the pupils remain under instruction: this is owing chiefly to the pupils belonging to the regiments at Kamptee, and thus being moved in relief every three or four years. Another drawback at present is the wretched building in which the school is held, but the native gentry, who take a warm interest and with whom the school is popular, have subscribed a handsome sum for a new building, Bunseelal Ameerchund giving alone Rs. 3,000. Much of its progress is owing to the warm interest taken in it by the members of the Committee, especially by Major Stanley of the Staff Corps. The number of boys learning English at Zillah schools, 671, is small. The proportion in the Northern Circle, where [illegible] out of 773 learn English is good. In the Southern and Eastern Circles, however, the proportion is much lower. Out of 755 boys but 231 are sufficiently advanced to be taught English. Mr. Temple does not regard this result as unfavourable; remembering that the people of the Saugor and Nurbudda territories have long enjoyed the benefits of Government education. In the Southern and Eastern Circles, on the other hand, vernacular education even is comparatively a novelty, and save at Nagpore itself English classes were, until recently, quite unknown. It cannot therefore be expected that the number of boys learning English should be large: such a return would indeed not be satisfactory, as it would tend to indicate that a large number of children were being taught English superficially, whose time might be better employed in learning their own language thoroughly. The average cost to Government per annum of each boy educated at the Zillah schools is Rs. 23, which seems moderate. There is no Government school at Nagpore, or any central college, both these functions being sufficiently carried out by the Scottish Mission School, established by the late Mr. Hislop, and which receives a Government grant.

There are eight normal schools which have prepared and sent out 328 trained masters; the number of grant-in-aid schools has increased from six to eight, the additional schools consisting of one belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Jubbulpore, and the second established by a Committee of native gentlemen at Dunoh. The above conclude the list of schools directly under the management of the Educational Department, the remaining class of schools being under the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates, but inspected by Educational officers. The town schools number 102, with 7,973 pupils, and [illegible] village schools with 12,017 pupils. In some districts the increase in the number of children attending is marked; thus Mr. Temple notes that in the Saugor district the numbers rose from [illegible] to 967, in Nursingpore also the increase is large, and in Nagpore the pupils increased from 702 to 1281, and no doubt the measures recently taken for establishing committees consisting of the leading native gentry of all places where town schools are in existence will, it is hoped, increase the popularity of this class of schools, and, in course of time, induce the better classes of natives to send their children to these institutions. As regards the French schools the return shows 47, attended by 814 pupils. This is an important movement, and we look forward to the results with interest.

In conclusion the Chief Commissioner remarks:—"The Central Museum at Nagpore, which has been completed and opened, is a valuable auxiliary to your department. Efforts should be made to induce Deputy Commissioners and other officers at a distance to look out for, and collect objects of interest. Much has yet to be done towards the scientific arrangements of specimens now in the Museum. In this work the loss of the late talented Honorary Curator, the Revd. S. Hislop, will be severely felt, though it is to be hoped that the effects of his good example may long be perceptible." On looking over the above I think you will allow that the Educational Scheme in this province looks cheerful, considering the great outcry for education in our day and the large annual sums voted to promote it.

I have mentioned the Central Museum as now being in a state of readiness to receive contributions. On Saturday evening last was held in it the first meeting of the Antiquarian Society, the President, Mr. Temple, presiding; when some very interesting papers were read, one by Mr. Temple himself, with explanatory drawings—giving a description of the remains of the one large town of Mandoo in Nimar, situated on a spur of the Vindhyan Range of hills some 2,000 feet above the sea, and overlooking the Nurbudda. One building, the marble mausoleum of Hoshung Shah, and the Water Palace are even now in good preservation, as well as a few buildings on the neighbouring hill of Nalcha, where Sir John Malcolm used to reside. As regards these ruins of Mandoo, it strikes one as singular, that whereas at all other places Mahomedan ruins are generally situated on the plain, without any imposing background to the picture, at Mandoo the ruins are situated in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, so that the continuation of works of art with the beauties of nature is unusually picturesque. I shall endeavour for my next letter to get a look at the very interesting paper, giving an account of the Gonds race, by Mr. Browning, so as to send you an abstract.

Of news I have none to tell you, as the times are so dull, and Mr. Temple has not been publishing any of his interesting reports. Of scandals we have one or two, but you will become acquainted with fuller particulars than I can give you through the columns of the Calcutta papers, as they will give work for the lawyers in the Calcutta High Court, as well as bringing one or two officers of the Madras army to grief by courts-martial.

We have had very heavy rain; on Monday night no less than four inches of rain fell, so that the Kunhan river rose to a good height; but the large nullah which enters the station of Kamptee from the double bridge near the church completely overflowed; and the plain all round on Tuesday morning was one sheet of water: this overflow was caused by the obstruction offered to the course of the water down the nullah by the large bund and the bridge, which had been thrown across it to form an ornamental piece of water for the new Temple Gardens. Although these sluices had been left open, the flood was so rapid that they were not enough, and the water rose more than a foot above the masonry: some huts and a small bridge in the Sudder Bazaar were washed away and a woman drowned. It is lucky this heavy fall of rain took place before the completion of the works, as such another flood can be provided against, before any further accident occurs. Captain Phillips' court-martial has closed its proceedings, but it in all probability will have to re-assemble again to try an officer of the Royals.

The relief for the Madras troops is anxiously looked for by the corps at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad and Kamptee.

FOREST RANGER.

CASHMERE, 14TH AUGUST.

THE unceasing enjoyment in this delightful land must plead an excuse for your correspondent's unusually long silence; as a country, speak of it as you may, the description will scarce be exaggerated. It is Italy, Sunny Spain, the capital is Venice with its thoroughfares of water, and lovely faces; on each flight of stone steps leading thereunto you may fish, shoot, lie in a cushioned boat, and enjoy to the utmost *dolce far niente* as the vessel kisses the water-lilies and lotus flowers, or brushes over their broad circular lea[illegible]ired of such peaceful enjoyment, [illegible] into the mountains carries [illegible] Alpine scenery, you may sl[illegible] snow-covered glacier with [illegible] lanche for your pillow; the [illegible] hoor, musk deer, and ibex, [illegible] and the rifle must be your am[illegible] the plains at Bhimbur, which [illegible] Goozerat, the traveller ascend[illegible] feet to the first halting stage. [illegible] road has been up a steep mountain si[illegible] forests of fir trees, and over the rough [illegible] torrent; each step is full of new life as being so bracing after the steaming, seething plains of the Punjaub; on arrival ample shelter is found in one of the serais built by the Emperor Ackbar: you are fairly in the mountains here, but during July and August the heat even here is more than pleasant, and creates a desire to press on to still cooler regions. The next stage is to Nowshera, the first part of which march is difficult, and intercepted by huge rocks; the latter part is through a wooded valley, and up a steep fir clad hill, the snowy range of Pir Pinjal is now visible, and a baradari or grove of apple and mulberry trees afford shelter, the Toey river runs hard by, and in it are huge Mahseer well worthy the angler's attention. The third is a long and tedious march to Chungus-ke-serai, but there is fishing along the road; the resting place is at an old serai overhanging the river, coolies to carry one's baggage are often difficult to obtain here, and being closely shut in by hills. The next place, Rajaori, delights one the more, for a sort of summer palace, shaded by gigantic chenar trees, awaits arrival; a river of crystal water dashes and roars over a rocky bed below, and Mahseer of fifty and sixty pounds weight are frequently caught; poor Colonel Irby of H.M.'s 51st, who died in the Meean Meer cholera outbreak, caught one of 54 pounds weight in a pool below the town; the march is a rough and scrambling one, some fourteen miles in length. Men and women bathe in the pools below the town without the conventionalities of machines and gowns such as are in vogue at Brighton. Next follows a delightful march of fourteen miles by the river bank to Thanna (no relation to the horrible hole so called in Bombay); and the following day brings the wayfarer to Byramgulla, but the road thereto sadly tries the relaxed thews and sinews of the old Indian; the Rutton Pir has to be crossed, the scenery is passingly sublime, the ascent precipitous, and descent on the opposite side rugged and tiring. At Byramgulla the road leads over a rude bridge which spans a deep dark pool into which falls a cataract of melting snow, and the spray fills the air with an icy vapour which sends a thrill of cold through the passer-by, be he ever so warmly clad. I stood there for a moment, the bridge vibrating from the force of the falling water, which hissed and roared with the noises of a thousand waterfalls as it silenced itself in the mystic hole of crystal waters; I thought of the hundreds of fellow-countrymen who were living in feverish heat behind me, who would have given worlds for the privilege of spending one short hour on that Alpine bridge, and to whom that mountain air would have been health,—perhaps life. Overhung with firs and trees of colder climes there were a thousand caverns in the lichen and moss covered rocks, in which grew a hundred varieties of fern watered by the chill spray;—delicately graceful ferns, which would have bewildered the naturalist with delight. Push on in renewed strength, renewed vigour, and with fierce and craving appetite—prodigal in your increasing health you doubt your identity with the listless, nerveless, unstrung man that but a short week since was prostrate beneath the lazy-swinging punkah—push on I say to Possiana not more than nine miles, but as it is along the bed of a torrent, continually crossing and recrossing often knee-deep in water, occupies much time, and thirty-five bridges of fir poles have to be traversed; the scenery is most romantic, and the village is situated on the mountain side in the territory of Rajah Motee Singh; and, moreover, in his country the traveller meets far less attention than when in the lands of the Maharajah of Cashmere. Supplies in these places are difficult to get, as they—the villages—are deserted six months each year, because the snow lies many yards deep everywhere: coolies have to be brought from Byramgulla, and detained until reaching the third stage from thence. Rain is very constant in July in these high mountains, and the traveller must be prepared for a drenching on every march, but this seldom does any one harm, so vigorous do the air and scenery make all who traverse them. The next march to Aliabad is a terribly stiff one, the feet unused to walking have probably become sore, or blistered, the altitude tries the wind, and the leg muscles are sore and weary: two miles of this march leads down to a torrent from which the ascent of the Pir Pinjal commences: the height of this range is 10,000 feet from its crest: the steaming plains of the Punjab are on one hand visible, on the other the peaceful valley of Cashmere, environed in the sofest blue cobalt tinted mountains. In the serai—which for the greater part of the year is buried in snow—there is ample accommodation with red and black bear shooting on the range behind, the entire surface of the hills hereabout is covered with a perfect galaxy of English wild flowers; the iris, lily of the valley, violet, wild strawberry, raspberry, forget-me-not, and a thousand other familiar blossoms, remind one of home; and the beds of stinging nettles and thistles, being strange to the mild Hindoo, somewhat astonish him on his first introduction to them. In the still further descent to the valley below zones of every climate are traversed with a flora and fauna proper to each—from the Alpine cold and region of icy torrents, to the almost unbearable heat of a tropical clime, for at times even the fabled land of Cashmere is warmer than the Englishman prefers. Descending from Aliabad the regular stage is Heerpore, where the Maharajah has built a huge bungalow resembling a barn for accommodation; in this as I sat the well remembered notes of the cuckoo were audible the livelong day. From Heerpore the road passes through park-like scenery to Shupigam, which is fairly in the valley, and the far famed city of Serinuggur—over shadowed by the high-towering Taks-i-Suleiman—is visible: and then on the morrow the village of Ramoo is reached. Here after ten days constant travelling a halt is acceptable; a shikaree will find himself well repaid by driving the fir tree ravines hereabouts; they abound in bears, and a brace may be bagged without great labour—the skins during this month are less valuable in the cold weather, when their fur is longer; on the other hand if "bear's grease" be an object, to the extent of a dozen seers or so, it can be extracted. Now with expectation raised, and imagination excited,—eighteen miles through a cultivated valley with its peaceful villagers and groves of walnut trees, lands you in a poplar avenue leading to Serinaggur, in which city everything appears strange, and unlike anything witnessed in any other country; the broad, bright, and soft-flowing river with its many ramifications, form the thoroughfares of the city; on its surface a thousand crafts of every species, from the huge and drowsy barge, to the tiny sharp-shooting Shikaree boat, but all have one peculiarity, they are wanting in sails, and propelled by quaint heart-shaped paddles, for nothing so rude and boisterous as winds sufficient for navigation ever crosses the bosom of this mountain sheltered valley. Venice-like, each merchant and household has his boat, in which the entire business of the day is transacted; the shopping, gossiping, visiting, and pleasure-taking, are all done from the boat, the houses and shops having steps to the water-level, and here sitting orientally may be seen the far famed beauties, the Punditani women of Cashmere, attired in a graceful smock of purple, girt about the waist by a white kummerbund, and on their heads a tiny scarlet scull cap, reminding one of those ideal beauties with which the poems of Byron and Moore are illustrated;—nor do they fall short of ideal loveliness,—with features of chiselled regularity and classical mould, they positively ravish the denizens of the plains of India: skins, too, fairer than his own, and a healthy face bloom which would vie with the tint of the pomegranate, their sparkling blue eyes light up a countenance perfectly enchanting. As the boat glides past them at evening time, hundreds may be observed performing their ablutions, and shyly crouching shoulder deep beneath the clear stream to screen themselves from the too scrutinous gaze of their northern admirers. The Skittles of the place, like her fair but frail sister at home, has many bewitching ways, and pronounces in a captivating manner a few English sentences while making the best possible use of a pair of lovely blue eyes, shaded by the lengthiest of drooping lashes: to say that her lips vie with coral and her teeth with pearl is to do them an injustice. She is a picture! and has sat for many; even now one of India's best photographers is engaged in taking a series of portraits of their justly celebrated and expensive beauties, and Landseer, formerly of Bombay, is working at his colours. Spanning the river at intervals are bridges which have no fellows in existence; they are built of many arches on piles of deodar trees, paved and railed with the same, usually crowded with passengers and vendors of fruits and vegetables,—the houses, constructed chiefly of wood, remind one of Swiss chalets and are packed one upon t'other, and all crowded together even thicker than ever were those of ancient London, and with still less regard to sanitation; for though bathing and splashing in the water all day, the generality of Cashmeres are extremely dirty in their habits, only changing their garments when worn out; the rooms in which the delicate and much prized shawls are made [illegible] frequently quite offensive. Visiting the shops is a terrible temptation to spend money, the loom made shawls, scarfs, pushmina embroidered mantles, caps &c. &c. being as irresistible as the aforementioned beauties. The necessaries of life are extremely cheap here, four annas per diem sufficing amply, and any officer paying fifteen rupees a month for his food is considered extravagant; this sum does not include liquor, but Beer is obtained from the MURREE BREWERY of excellent quality at eighteen rupees for a nine gallon cask; clothes are ridiculously cheap, a capital suit well made to order after English pattern, costs from three, to five rupees; cider made by a European in the service of His Highness, sells at eight annas per bottle. There is a series of small wooden bungalows on the river bank above the city provided by the Maharajah; in these officers live rent free, receiving presents of fruits, fowls, ducks, sheep, &c. &c., at intervals, so that any one whose finances are in disorder may rapidly right them here. So soon as the railway from Mooltan to Lahore is open, I would strongly recommend officers from Kurrachee and Scinde to take two months' privilege, and a month's general leave, in order to see Cashmere; three weeks easy marching and steaming from Kurrachee would land an officer in Sreenuggur; a fortnight would carry him into a cold climate, while five hundred rupees carefully expended would suffice for the trip.

There is a resident in the valley for six months annually, whose duty it is to keep all politically straight between the visitors and Cashmere authorities. Mr. Cooper C. S., has just left and is succeeded by Mr. Birch. There is a resident clergyman, a medical officer, a missionary, and heap of tourists; but all have to leave the dominions by the 1st day of November, because H. H. dreads any permanent footing by the English, and perhaps not unwisely. Mr. Clarke the missionary who was mobbed on arrival, now reside at peace in the city which is fearfully priestridden, but any native daring to embrace Christianity never could remain here with safety to his life during the temporary vacation by the English in winter. It is said that Mr. Cooper has induced the Maharajah to build a number of new houses for the accommodation of English visitors; indeed few residents have [illegible] so much in favour as the one who has now [illegible] to Lahore; he threw open a reading room to which all were welcome, and his hospitality was otherwise great. His Highness Runbheer Singh is still in Jummoo, and it is said will not come to Sreenuggur this season, the reason I cannot tell; however, in consequence we miss the occasional dinners, and nautches, which in former years he gave for the entertainment of his guests.

The largest bag of game made this season is that shot by the Hon'ble E. Bouverie and Mr. Fitzgerald, two gentlemen who came from England purposely for shikar, and succeeded in reaching the shooting ground before any English officer. The season is late this year and snow is yet on all the heights. I walked over some miles of deep snow when crossing the Pir Pinjal, the orchids growing adjacent to it were splendid; in one spot lay buried six men and six mules, all had been killed by an avalanche and the bodies were daily looked for as the snow melts. The apples, pears, walnuts, and plums are just ripening, the cherries are now over; I came in time for the end of both them and the mulberries. The fishing here is something magnificent. I have caught so [illegible] of trout and twelve mahseers.

SPORTING.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

NORTH vs. SOUTH.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

POONA, 27th August.

THE first of a series of (it is to be hoped) annual Cricket Matches between the Northern and Southern Divisions took place here on the 25th and 26th Inst. To the deep interest evinced by H. E. the Governor, the Commander in Chief, and the Revenue Commissioners N. and S. in this manly and essentially English game are we indebted for a display of science which it gladdened the hearts of all spectators to witness. The Northern forces were reported to be considerably stronger than their opponents, and were apparently well supplied with the munitions of war, consisting of "shin plaisters," "green backs," and "blue stars"—the "*stripes*" they were destined to receive by and bye. The Southerners showed the same determined pluck that has characterised them throughout. Though their arms (and legs) were good, still, with few exceptions, their "poor feet" were to a great extent unprotected, and their bronzed and stalwart frames were but inadequately covered with

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any kind of uniform—this is said to be owing to the rise in "shirtings," and the present high price of grain consequent on the Blockade.* Precisely at daybreak on the 22nd, the invading army from the North, having outflanked Richmond (of the B. B. and C. I. R.) crossed the Nurbudda in force (that is, they would have done so had that river lane in their way and the bridge been passable), and after a severe but successful skirmish with the ugly Hansoms of Grant Road effected a lodgment in the Eastern Bastion of the Byculla Club, the occupants of which surrendered their "beef and greens" at discretion. A "W[r]ay of hope," however, beamed over his "bummaloes" at breakfast next morning when the invading force evacuated the premises, and by a skilfully executed "strategic movement" seized upon the Byculla Junction, whence they proceeded to turn the flank of the "old Dook," and march upon the Moota Moola Valley through Blue Mountain gap! General Stanley, with his "Gorilla levy" from Khandesh, effected a junction with the Northern Army at Kalliah, and the following day the combined forces moved upon and carried by assault two important buildings in the Staff Lines of the Southern Capital, which they still continue to hold without the slightest immediate prospect of dislodgment. We regret to be obliged to add that fearful excesses are committed by the soldiery in both billets, particularly those occupied by the General in command and his Staff. The Southern Army, consisting for the most part of levies raised in the immediate neighbourhood, and being somewhat "raw" (about their necks and noses!) evinced better discipline in quarters; but a portion of the force drafted from "Hoosingabaad" and Sholapore were, we are sorry to say, exceptions to this Rule! After some outpost skirmishing on the 24th (which the rain put a stop to by damping the ardour of the "wetter 'uns") the serious struggle commenced at 10 o'clock the following morning, when the first shot was fired by Bombardier Edwardes of the Northern Artillery. But here we must, for the sake of rendering ourselves intelligible to the great mass of our readers, abandon military technicalities, and adopt a phraseology better suited to the subject under treatment.

The South having lost the *toss* found out very soon that the *pitch* of the Northern bowling was good and *hot* on the wicket! Messrs. LeMessurier and Oliver faced Dr. Ticehurst and Mr. Edwardes as bowlers. The first named gentleman was soon bowled for 2 by Dr. Ticehurst, and Mr. Oliver shortly after, hitting round vigorously to a ball from the same bowler, sent it into long leg's hands; two wickets down for 3 runs. Capt. Osborn was run out after scoring a brace, and then Mr. Grant from Bombay went in and speedily put 21 on the score paper, when a "*ticer*" from Ticehurst caught him on the *pad* and made him "pad the hoof" back to the shed! Meanwhile the Southern Captain (Graham, 33rd) had been playing very steadily indeed, and the score was gradually "creeping up";—both the batting and fielding at this stage of the game were the subjects of universal admiration. After Mr. Grant got "notice to quit" there was no stand made against the bowling, with the exception of Captain Graham. Captain Curtis's was the 5th wicket to go without materially influencing the score. Mr. Fisher was given out "leg before wicket"—6 wickets for 43 runs. Major Little was bowled for a couple, and Mr. Smyth for a *small* "duck's egg." "*Bonda Wee*," said the Umpire, but the expression of his feelings was uncalled for, and the batsman did not stop; in consequence 8 wickets for 50 runs! The 9th wicket (Captain Graham's) was got for 58. He was loudly and deservedly cheered for his steady play. The "Hoosingabaad hitter," after scoring 2, put in his baat for a powerful "smite," but unfortunately his baat not being quite straight, the ball went into the wicket-keeper's hands, who not being quite so "*muska-lar*" to-day as he was subsequently contrived to hold it, and so "the little Hills" had reason to clap his *well-buttered* fingers for joy! This terminated the Innings, the "*tottle*" of which amounted to 61. Captain Thompson, a veteran player and not wholly unknown to fame, *trotted out* triumphantly with his bat and with 4 to his name. The faces of the Northerners were radiant with joy at this period, and the countenances of their opponents proportionately elongated! After a short interval, the North sent in Messrs. Gibson and Westmacott to the bowling of Messrs. Osborn and LeMessurier. The 2 batsmen afforded the spectators an exhibition of very pretty and steady play. The three first overs were "maidens"—of a high order of beauty—but after that, "leather hunting" commenced to a considerable extent. The fielding of the Southerners, this Innings, was hardly up to the mark. One honorable exception, however, was seen in the person of a gallant officer, who in happier times had visited the remote regions of "Hoosingabaad, and picked up there some valuable "wrinkles" about the "noble science." On the present occasion he not only made right and left barrel shots to stop balls, but, when they escaped beyond his range of vision, he heavily followed them up and *retrieved them by scent!* The 1st wicket (Mr. Gibson's) fell for 60 runs, the 2nd (Mr. Westmacott's) for 88. Captain Hills retired next for 101. The Commander of the "Khandesh Gorilla Levy" (No. 4) for 124. Some of the leg hits and forward drives made by General Stanley down to the "nullah", and across the road were enthusiastically applauded by his own side, and duly appreciated by his opponents. Mr. Wandby's (6th) wicket fell for 130, Mr. Percival's for 140, Dr. Ticehurst's (No. 8) for 145; Captain Van Straubenzee was next bowled—9 wickets for 150. Mr. Edwardes, the last man, did not add much to the score; and the Innings closed for 159, Mr. Spens very carefully bringing out his bat (which he would have done under any circumstances!) with 5 attached to his name. The North thus headed their opponents in the 1st innings by 98 runs, which made them uncommonly confident, not to say "cocky" about the result: but the following day saw a complete change in the aspect of affairs, and the old adage about the "cup and the lip" was verified in a very remarkable manner. The South—after a fair interval of rest to refresh their "delicately moulded" but wearied limbs—sent in Messrs. Fisher and Grant on the afternoon of the 25th to begin their 2nd innings. The Northerners were fairly prepared to witness some fine cricket, but neither they nor the Southerners quite expected the fine display afforded them by the first 2 bats on their side. The Northern bowling was quite up to the mark of the 1st Innings, but for a time was fairly collared. The fielding, however, in one or two cases, was not quite first class. Mr. Fisher, for instance, was missed at 13, and again at 45, by the Northern Wicket keeper —both easy catches. The Southerners vociferously applauded these instances of well-greased agility, but the Northerners did not seem quite to see it in the same light, as it made the game a very "*up-Hill*" one for them! Time was called at 6 P. M., the 2 first players being "well in." Next day, the match was resumed at the usual hour, and some fine play was witnessed. Mr. Grant's (the 1st) wicket fell for 71. Mr. Fisher, the 2nd, for 129. Capt. Graham was neatly caught by Dr. Ticehurst in the slips, 3 wickets for 210. Mr. Oliver, the 4th, went for 215. His batting was "truly magnificent," and he richly deserved the frantic ovation given him by his side, in which some Northern partisans, carried away by their feelings (and not in the least influenced by spirituous excitement,) joined. The 5th wicket (Captain Curtis) fell for 220, and after this the rest rapidly followed; No 6 going for 222. No. 7 for 224, No. 8 for 228, and No. 9 and 10 without increasing the score. The North had 131 to make to win, and they were pretty confident of doing so, but in this they made "von leetle meestake!" The commencement was inauspicious, and the run of ill luck continued throughout the innings. Messrs. Westmacott and Spens took the willow in hand to the bowling of Mr. LeMessurier and Captain Curtis. The 3rd ball from Mr. LeMessurier hit Mr. Westmacott on the pad, ran up his leg, and, for the time being disappeared from the public gaze "like a beautiful dream." The "wide awake" Southern wicket keeper, having good grounds for believing that the ball had not been swallowed, immediately instituted a "searching enquiry" and discovered the "leather" calmly reposing between the bat and the player's leg, from which position he quietly extracted it, and the young man from the "Surat country" retired gracefully with a very fine nought attached to his name. This was the beginning of Northern ill luck, which did not rain but poured throughout the Innings. Mr. Wandby (No. 2), letting out at a ball, went out of his ground, which, to say the least of it, was rash with such a wicket keeper as Captain Graham behind him. As was to be expected, the bails were whipped off with the utmost celerity. Captain Hills, stepping out to slog one for 16, caught it with the edge of his bat, and was caught himself by Point. 3 wickets down for 2 runs; vociferous cheers from Southern lungs and sporting offers to lay "10 to 1 on the winners," with no takers! Mr. Spens went in with the determination of making a score, but, the noble Capting running him out, he went out with another determination—never to move out of his ground in future under any circumstances! A very safe sort of game and one calculated to run up a long score! The Northern faces now began to grow rather long; as a wag remarked at the time their *mugs* were not quite so sweet or pleasant as those supplied by the messman. Still there were hopes of a "*stand*" being made by General Stan (d) ley, and though it may sound paradoxical he not only made a *stand* but a lot of *runs* as well! Mr. Gibson (the 6th wicket) hitting round to leg was beautifully caught by the long stop Mr. Oliver, who on this occasion only covered about 95½ yards of ground! In return for the applause bestowed on this brilliant piece of fielding, the Bank rate of discount was lowered all round to the 2 elevens, 5 per cent!!! Dr. Ticehurst (No. 7) was bowled by Mr. LeMessurier, the total being only 19 at this stage of the game. The *galliant* Captain of the North—who had been steadily running up the score—now drove back the ball into the bowler's hands, 7 wickets for 22 runs. Captain Van Straubenzee and Mr. Mander made the best stand this innings, running up from 22 to 51, when the latter attempting to take liberties was promptly stumped by the wicket keeper. In Mr. Mander's innings he made a drive to the off side which it took the united efforts of "two men and a small boy" to field. It was given "lost ball," and 6 scored, whereas had the field worn spectacles not more than 2 or 3 ought to have been got for the hit. This, though an "incident," is not half so remarkable as an instance on record of 40 being run for a hit, on which occasion the ball went into a pond and the gentleman who fielded it having an insuperable objection to water (without brandy) declined to put his foot in it: the rest of the field meanwhile had lunch which terminated just as the 40th run was completed!* Mr. Percival's (the 9th) wicket fell for 60, Captain Straw meantime making hay whilst the sun shone, which he did for a very limited period as he went for 79 not long after. This concluded the innings, Mr. Edwardes carrying out his bat for 5. It is a pity his life was so short as it was apparent to every one he was in magnificent form and would have made an enormous score had he been allowed! All was now over but the Stanleys of the captains and the sound of the soda-water cocks. The South having taken down the North 2 or 3 pegs were bound to screw them up again which they did to the best of their ability with unlimited soda and B., and thus terminated the first match between the Northern and Southern Divisions in favor of the latter. The interest taken in the game by the nobility, gentry, rank, beauty, and fashion was *in tents* (intense?) two or three of which were expressly pitched for their accommodation. Amongst the fashionables present we noticed H. E. the Governor, Lady and Miss Frere, Sir W. and Lady Mansfield, the "Artist," the Begum of Bhopal, and many others too numerous to mention. Amongst the lesser celebrities we particularly remarked the *Sowar* who was sworn at horrid by every one for riding across the ground. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the utmost good feeling prevailed on all sides. The fun and chaff flew about as rapidly as if supplied from a patent winnowing machine: in short it will be long before the Northern Cricketers and their friends will forget the universal kindness and hospitality of their late opponents. Neither time nor space will admit of our entering into a detailed description of what has been done since either in the cricket, Philharmonic, or any other line, nor can we speculate on the various events still impending; though if we have leisure hereafter we may furnish the public with an account of the same. Suffice it to say at present, that there is lots of work cut out for both Northerners and Southerners.

* Not so great a Block-head as the "party" who attempted this feeble joke.—PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Score of a Cricket Match [illegible] at Poona [illegible] 25th and 26th August be[illegible] Divisions.

NOR[illegible]

[illegible]gs.

[illegible]	bowled Oliver	38
[illegible]	bowled LeMesurier	29
[illegible]	run out	14
[illegible]	bowled Osborn	22
[illegible]	l. b. w., bowled Curtis	1
[illegible]	bowled Curtis	7
D[illegible]	Do. do.	10
E. P[illegible]	Do. do.	7
Capt[illegible]	Do. do.	7
—Spe[illegible]	not out	5
—Edwardes[illegible]	c. Osborn, b. LeMesurier	0
	Byes	5
	Leg Byes	7
	Wide Balls	7
	Total	159

2nd Innings.

Gibson, Esq.	ct. Oliver bd. LeMesurier	2
R. Westmacott, Esq.	c. Graham b. LeMesurier	0
Captain J. Hills	ct. Fisher bd. LeMesurier	0
Captain S. Scott	ct. Curtis, bd. Curtis	11
F. Mander, Esq.	st. Graham, b. LeMesurier	20
S. Wandby, Esq.	Do. do.	0
Dr. Ticehurst	bowled LeMesurier	3
E. Percival, Esq.	ct. Oliver, bd. LeMesurier	2
Captain Straubenzee	bowled LeMesurier	27
—Spens, Esq.	run out	0
—Edwardes, Esq.	not out	5
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	1
	Wide Balls	6
	Total	79

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Wkts.	Wides.	Runs.	Maiden overs.
Oliver	17	1	1	10	0
LeMesurier	201	8	5	82	6
Osborn	86	1	2	24	6
Curtis	160	6	1	66	5
Little	13	0	1	17	0

SOUTH.

1st Innings.

A. LeMesurier, Esq.	bowled, Ticehurst	2
N. Oliver, Esq.	c. F. Mander b. Ticehurst	0
W. Osborn, Esq.	run out	2
A. D. Grant, Esq.	bd. Ticehurst	21
Captain Graham	l. b. w., bd. Edwardes	20
Captain Curtis	bowled, Edwardes	0
C. Fisher, Esq.	l. b. w., bd. Edwardes	4
Major Little	bowled Edwardes	2
A. Smith, Esq.	bowled Ticehurst	0
Captain Thompson	not out	4
Captain Nuttall	ct. Hills, bd. Ticehurst	2
	Byes	1
	Wide Balls	3
	Total	61

2nd Innings.

A. LeMesurier, Esq.	ct. Hills, bd. Ticehurst	6
N. Oliver, Esq.	hit wicket, bd. Edwardes	85
W. Osborn, Esq.	run out	5
A. D. Grant, Esq.	bowled Edwardes	29
Captain Graham	c. Ticehurst b. Edwardes	22
Captain Curtis	c. Westmacott b. Edwds.	2
C. Fisher, Esq.	bowled Wandby	56
Major Little	l. b. w., bd. Edwardes	0
A. Smith, Esq.	bowled Edwardes	0
Captain Thompson	l. b. w., bd. Ticehurst	3
Captain Nuttall	not out	0
	Byes	3
	Wide Balls	16
	Leg Byes	1
	Total	228

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Wkts.	Wides.	Runs.	Maiden overs.
Edwardes	245	10	5	88	6
Ticehurst	252	7	3	101	6
Mander	26	0	2	4	0
Scott	22	0	4	16	0
Wandby	64	1	4	21	5
Hills	37	0	1	27	0
Straubenzee	18	0	0	12	0

* All old Rugbeans we are confident will remember this remarkable incident, which is recorded in the chronicles of the school!!!—PRINTER'S DEVIL.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE first day's shooting of the third annual meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India took place at the Ghorepooree butts, Poona, on Saturday last, the 27th inst., the butts there having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Association by the Officer Commanding H. M.'s 4th (K.O.) Regt., and Lieut. Sweny, the Musketry Instructor of that Regiment, having kindly agreed to undertake the necessary preparations. Owing to the distance and difficulty of access of the butts there was not a very large attendance of visitors, and only one lady found her way to this firing point; but it is hoped that some arrangement may be made by which the matches may another year be held in a more accessible place, where by getting a band and providing some amusements for ladies they may be induced to honor the proceedings with their presence, when, perhaps, a larger number of spectators may be attracted and more gentlemen be induced to enter for the prizes. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with some of his Staff, came to the ground towards the close of the proceedings. The firing was scarcely as good as usual; this may perhaps be attributed to want of practice on the part of the gentlemen from Bombay, who comprised the chief part of the shooters, and also to the high wind from the left across the range, which often came in gusts to the great discomfiture of gentlemen shooting. The prizes shot for were 1st, "The Challenge Cup," which by Rule 13 of the Bye-laws becomes the property of the winner of two successive years; this Cup was won in 1862 by Major Davison, in 1863 by Mr. H. Turner, and on this occasion by Mr. D. Beynon, so it will have to be again shot for next year; and 2nd, "a Sweepstakes" of Rs. 50 from the fund, and Rs. 10 entrance. This was won by Captain Laughton, whose shooting was excellent. This gentleman adopts a position lately introduced at Wimbledon by some first rate shots, viz. that of lying on his back or half on the right side, his head supported by his left arm brought round his neck, and the fingers resting on the butt of the rifle. The rifle is supported across the legs which form a very steady and efficient rest. Mr. Turner made the second score and Mr. Beynon was third, Lieut. Sweny being close on his heels. The firing commenced at 3-15 P. M., and was only just concluded by dark, some of the gentlemen who had made the lowest points kindly withdrawing to save time. The scores are as below:—

The Rifle Association Challenge Cup, to be shot for by members only, Three shots each at 400 yards, kneeling, with any description of rifle or ammunition.

Names.	Shots.			Total.		
	1	2	3	Points	Hits.	Marks.
E. Tanks, Esq.	2	2	2	6	3	9
T. R. Booth, Esq.	1	R	2	3	2	5
G. Whitley, Esq.	1	3	1	5	3	8
J. Blair, Esq.	3	1	1	5	3	8
H. Turner, Esq.	2	1	3	6	3	9
D. Beynon, Esq.	1	3	3	7	3	10
H. Gamble, Esq.	2	1	2	5	3	8
Brigr. General Tapp, C. B.	1	1	1	3	3	6

"A Sweepstakes" of Rs. 50 from the Fund, for all comers, with rifles of any descriptions, in any position, at 400, 600, and 800 yards. 3 shots at each distance. Entrance Rs. 10.

NAMES.	400 Yards.						800 Yards.						600 Yards.						Total.
	1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	
E. Tanks, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	0	1	3	4	2	6	17
H. Turner, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	3	2	2	7	3	10	30
Captain Laughton, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	3	3	3	9	3	12	33
T. Booth, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	0	Withdrawn.				0	11
H. Gamble, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	R	Withdrawn.				0	8
G. Whitley, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	0	Withdrawn				0	12
J. Blair, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	0	2	2	4	2	6	13
E. Brooks, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	Withdrawn				0	5
Dr. Don	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	R	Withdrawn.				0	5
D. Beynon, Esq.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	3	2	2	7	3	10	26
Lieut. Sweny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2	2	2	6	3	9	23

BOMBAY.

IT is stated that Mr. W. A. Goldfinch the Collector of Belgaum will act as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Southern Division, during Mr. Hart's absence.

WE understand that there are two petitions about to be presented to the Local Legislative Council by influential Europeans and natives against the Wager's Bill.

WE are glad to hear that Major J. T. Annesley has been appointed as Acting Military Paymaster of the Poona Division of the Army, in room of Captain J. C. Farquharson, who proceeded to England by the last mail.

WE understand that Government have had under their consideration, for some time past, the advisability of extending the jurisdiction of the Bombay Police to Salsette, as considerable inconvenience exists by the facilities afforded to offenders to escape to that locality.

WE hear, on reliable authority, that Mr. William Crawford, the Senior Magistrate of Police, who is at present in England will not return to India. Mr. N. W. Oliver will, we understand, shortly be confirmed in his acting appointment.

SEVERAL educated natives have recently been appointed as agents to the branches of several Banks opened in Guzerat. Messrs. Cowasjee Edulzee, Kaikhusroo Hormusjee, Bhogilall, and others have already gained the confidence of their superiors and some of them have lately received promotion.

THE adjourned inquest which was to have been held on the body of the Hindoo lad Gopal Rugsett, who was killed on Saturday last at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, is postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock at the Town Hall, in consequence of the Railway witnesses not being in attendance.

THE Annual Police Report for 1863 was sent into Government in February last, but up to the present time there appears to have been no notice taken of it. This is a document in which the public are deeply interested and we hope that Government will order it as soon as may be convenient to be placed at the disposal of the Press.

WE are glad to perceive, that the Hon. Mr. Cassels has called the attention of the Legislative Council to the facilities with which poisons can be obtained in our native bazars, with the view of introducing a Bill to restrict the sale of these deadly drugs. Now that the authorities are fairly roused to the necessity of the case, it is to be hoped the subject will be effectually treated.

THE long-talked of Reclamation of Moody Bay by Government seems to have been thrown altogether into abeyance, now, that the other great reclamation schemes have got regularly into work. The space between the Wellington pier and Grant Buildings, Colaba, also appears to have been abandoned, if we may judge by the present state of the works; the greater portion of the materials deposited having been washed away by the monsoon.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING SITES.—It will be seen, from an advertisement in another column, that, under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a ninety-nine years' lease, renewable, of a portion of the land known as that whereon the "Military Staff Buildings" situated in Church Street, within the Fort, will be sold in five separate lots, by public auction, at the office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 15th proximo.

THE whole of the lascar crew (32 in number) of the ship *Cama Family*, who refused to weigh anchor on Saturday last, and who were ordered on that day to be sent on board again by Mr. Leeke the Magistrate, were again brought up before His Worship yesterday. They still refused to go to sea, but eventually six of them repented of their folly, and were ordered to be sent on board, the others all remaining obdurate, His Worship sent them to the House of Correction for twelve weeks and ordered them to forfeit two days pay for every day they continued to refuse duty.

THE works for the completion of the Tower of the Memorial Church at Colaba are progressing favourably, and when finished will add very much to the appearance of the sacred edifice. The neighbourhood in this locality has been very much improved since the incumbency of the present Chaplain. The church compound has been enclosed with a handsome stone and iron pallisading, and the ground laid out in a tasteful manner. The Cemetery at Colaba Point has also been laid out with nicely formed pathways and the ground ornamented with shrubs.

THE LATE CHINESE OUTRAGE AT ELEPHANTA.—The sixteen Chinese prisoners who have been for some days past in custody on a charge of having murdered one of their own countrymen, Chow Affoo, at Elephanta, on the 17th instant, were committed for trial, except Ching Affoo (No. 14), by W. Bell, Esq., Assistant Magistrate at Tanna. The prisoners Wang Alloo, Fong Assang, Ching Affoo (No. 5), Kang Agee, Leewa Chong Chung Ahyoh and Chong Assyo, were committed on the capital charge of murder; and the prisoners Lao Asswang, Bong Affoo, Ching Alloo, Chang Assang, Chang Changhee, Ching Akyong, and Loon Ayoo, on a charge of abetment of murder.

The trial will take place on Tuesday next, before the Session Judge of Tanna; a special Sessions being appointed for the disposal of this case. The Elphinstone Land and Press Company have retained Mr. Scoble to conduct the prosecution, and the learned gentleman will be instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, Solicitors.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—It is pleasant at any time to record that which is novel, or which is somewhat out of the common way; and we think the late passage of the *Clan Alpine* between Point de Galle and Calcutta is worthy of notice, inasmuch as we believe it to be the quickest passage on record between the two points. The *Clan Alpine* is a fine paddle-steamer, owned by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., of Hong-Kong, China, and was chartered for this trip by the French Mail Steam Ship Company, to take the place of their own vessel, the *Alphee*, disabled. She sailed from Point de Galle on Saturday, the 13th August, at 10 P. M.; anchored at Pondicherry on Monday, the 15th, at 6-20 A. M.; left for Madras at [illegible] A. M., and anchored there at 5-5 P. M., making a distance of 90 miles in 5 hours and [illegible] minutes, thus averaging more than 17 [illegible] Reach at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 18th. She was built on the Clyde by Napier and Sons, from whence also came the famous North American Royal Mail Steam Ships *Persia*, *Scotia* and *China*.—*Indian Daily News.*

IT is rumoured that Mr. Nana Morojee, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Khandeish, will be appointed as Fourth Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay. If a native should be selected for this appointment, it would be impossible to make a selection better calculated to please everybody. Mr. Nana Morojee was the Deputy Magistrate of Poona all through the mutinies, and he enjoyed the unreserved confidence of Mr. Duncan Davidson, the Magistrate. Higher praise than this cannot be given Mr. Nana Morojee; for Mr. Duncan Davidson himself enjoyed the entire confidence in those turbulent times of every class of the community of Poona; and of the Government which he most faithfully served.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THE following matters will be brought before the Worshipful Bench, at a General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in the Durbar Room, in the Town Hall, on Friday next, the 2nd day of September 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—

1. A letter from Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 1316, dated 25th July 1864, forwarding copies to letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, on the subject of the salary of the Clerk of the Peace, and requesting the Clerk to furnish the information therein called for by the Government of India.

2. A copy of the Government Resolution from Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 1353, dated 5th August 1864, sanctioning the appointments made by the Municipal Commissioners, consequent on the death of the late Mr. Tracy, Executive Engineer, Bombay Drainage Works.

3. A copy of the Government Resolution from Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 1333, dated 11th August 1864, accepting Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's resignation as Assessor of Water Rates.

4. A copy of the Government Resolution from Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 1382, dated 11th August 1864, sanctioning the proposed arrangements as to the appointment of Mr. King, Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay Water Works, as Assessor of Water Rates.

5. A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, No. 2447, dated 9th August 1864, submitting, for the approval of the Worshipful Bench, the appointment of Mr. W. Ashdown, as 1st Assistant Surveyor in the room of Mr. Sims resigned.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution from Mr. Officiating Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 1452, dated 20th August 1864, sanctioning the payment of a salary at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum, to Mr. Kennelly and Captain A. Phillips.

7. A letter from the Honorable M. H. Scott, dated 10th August 1864, resigning the office of Chairman of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices.

To elect a Chairman in the room of the Honorable M. H. Scott, resigned.

THE BOMBAY RAILWAYS.

THE description given in our previous article of the partial causes of failure in the guarantee system to secure sound administration and economical results, is considered by Mr. Taylor, to be specially applicable to the state of matters on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and as being the main cause of the failure to remedy evils which were apparent to all; and which, in his opinion, will lead to similar results upon every other railway where the like contingencies occur.

The remedy proposed must be sought in the sounder system of combined action in the administration of the department, in establishing weekly meetings of the consulting Engineer and the Agent, in which all matters, not only relating to the expenditure, but also to the general administration, can be satisfactorily discussed and determined in the presence of the several chiefs of departments. This system has been already successfully introduced in Bengal, and would, it is submitted, be advantageously brought into force upon all guaranteed Railways. The task of the Government officer is a difficult and a delicate one, but there is no reason to fear that it will not be well performed. While assisting the Agent with his counsel, and with such suggestions as are prompted by his professional knowledge and administrative experience, he will leave him totally unfettered in his action not himself subsiding into inaction, but, trusting to the moral influence of his presence and advice, closely watching the administration in all its details and exercising his veto whenever extravagance or mismanagement were apprehended. Col. Rivers in reference to the above observes—"This might be tried, and no doubt anything would be an improvement to the present system. If the agent will accept it in a proper spirit and honestly endeavour to make it succeed, or whether he may use it merely to relieve himself of work and responsibility, are questions which experience will solve. The sketch of what the Government officer is to do, also suggests doubts whether such an individual will be always available. The three months trial in Bengal is not proof sufficient of the soundness of the plan but it should be tried. I do not think that two men will govern a railway, or anything else, unless the work naturally divides itself into two, and one take charge of each. If the Government officer be active, and intelligent, and with all the qualifications in the text, all the work will soon come upon him; he will be looked up to as the real manager and the result will be that he will control persons appointed by a railway company and the managing agent become a nonentity. The Government control should, in my opinion, be exercised by Government members on a committee, and the executive out door management be vested in one man with almost despotic powers."

A Government supervision exercised in the manner proposed, by the Special Commissioner, while it involves no interference whatever in the executive management or in detail will exert a salutary influence upon the whole, infusing the necessary vigour into the administration and enabling the Government to obtain that complete knowledge of the working of the department without which all control is more or less nominal. The full and free discussion of all matters at personal meetings will be found to heal all differences which are engendered by the present system of correspondence about every trifle and will secure harmonious action for the future. Under such a system, though the Government has no control over the nomination or dismissal of railway officials, it is impossible that incompetent men can be long retained. It is necessary that none but well discussed questions should come before Government for their opinion, and equally essential that the Home Board should clearly understand, that in order to secure successful management and the prospect of a higher dividend than the guaranteed 5 per cent., the well considered advice of the Government, especially as regards the conduct of the Railway official in this country, must receive their ready and immediate attention. [To this col Rivers remarks:—"The London Board ought to become only the agent of the Bombay directors; anything recommended by the latter and sanctioned by Government, should never be overthrown by any London Board."] A proper system of accounts and audit is a necessary supplement to an efficient administration. The various points of detail which are defective and require improvement have been already noticed. An important principle now generally recognised is that the head of the accounts and audit department, who is answerable for the proper accounting of the immense expenditure and receipts involved, should not be a mere subordinate of the executive chief, but should hold an independant position in the Railway administration, being directly responsible to the directors for the proper discharge of his duties. This principle has been recently recognised by G. I. P. Railway Board, who have formally declared their Chief Accountant to be independant of the executive secretary and directly responsible to the local committee of directors; whilst on the B. B. and C. I. Railway early measures have yet to be adopted for placing this branch of their administration under an independant head. This system requires no change of routine or office machinery. The final audit of Government is also considered to be an essential element of control. The next general question considered by the commissioner has reference to the mode which has been adopted by the Government of dealing with the Railway earnings. Under the system obtaining in the other Presidencies, the gross earnings are paid into the Government Treasury or into a Bank in account with Government, from which the working expenses being drawn under the authority of the Government, the balance is annually transferred. Under the system prevailing in Bombay the gross earnings are deposited in the Bank in the name, and for the benefit of the Railway Company, and the net earnings alone are transferred to Government every month; but there is nothing to prevent their being transferred only once in the half-year, should this course be more profitable to the Railway Company, as it is likely to be under the arrangement by which they are to receive interest at 2 per cent. from the Bank. Which of the two is the proper system depends upon the interpretation to be placed on the terms of the contract. The point which requires decision is whether the Railway Company is entitled to the benefit of any interest derivable from the deposits of the earnings until the net revenue becomes payable to Government at the end of each half-year. There is no express provision in the contract in support of this view, and unconditionally requires that all the earnings shall be paid into the Government treasury. It would seem, therefore, that the contract contemplates that the Government should benefit by the use of the earnings, in the same manner as they employ to their own use any capital remaining unspent during the progress of the works. These are advantages which naturally flow from the peculiar position of the Government who advance the guaranteed interest and incur the liability of forfeiting any portion which may remain unliquidated in the event of the railway passing into their hands. They have therefore a right to deal with the entire receipts as if the money were their own, notwithstanding the provision made for the repayment of the guaranteed interest, with interest thereon in the event of the railway ultimately yeilding a surplus profit. The Bombay practice has been sanctioned by the Home Government. Whichever plan may be decided upon it is desirable that uniformity be enforced at all the Presidencies. There is no difficulty under either system as regards the exercise on the part of the local Government authorities of a proper control over the traffic earnings and expenditure; while, as a matter of account, it makes no difference whether the gross earnings or the net revenue alone be brought on the general accounts of the Government here and in England. The latter is considered to be the simpler arrangement, unless the Government have a clear right to the use to the earnings, which must in that case be brought into their accounts.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*29th August.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ANOTHER DICK TURPIN.—A seaman belonging to the ship *Western Empire*, who hailed to the cognomen of Dick Turpin, was placed at the bar and charged with assault, by drawing a knife, against a shipmate of the name of Isaac Carnes. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the parties were skylarking together in the forecastle, when the complainant struck the prisoner a blow with his fist. This somewhat "riled" the latter, who at once beat a retreat to the galley, where he endeavoured to refresh the inner man by taking something to eat; having thus screwed up his courage to the sticking point, he went to the forecastle again, exclaiming, "If I can't handle you in one way, I will in another." He then ran to his bunk, and drawing, a sheath knife, rushed at the prosecutor who seized hold of him by the wrist and took the knife out of his hand, at the same time telling him "not to draw a knife at a man, but if he wanted to fight fair, to come out on deck." The prisoner then struck him on the shoulder.

His Worship admonished the prisoner for his cowardly conduct and discharged him.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*29th August.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

BAD MEAT.—Ranoo Hoossein and Rama Sakrajee, Mahomedan butchers, were respectively placed at the bar, at the instance of a market peon, by name Mohideen Ahmed, charged with having exposed for sale in their shops at the Null Bazar, meat unfit for the food of man. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship fined them in the sum of Rs. 5 each.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Morooba Maneckjee was brought up on remand, charged with having attempted to commit suicide, by jumping into a well near the Dadur Station, on the night of Thursday last. This case was reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last. The prisoner when called upon to make his defence stated that he did not intend to commit suicide, but while in a state of excitement he jumped into the well. His Worship discharged the prisoner with an admonition.

A PICKPOCKET.—Dadoo Lall, a Hindoo, aged about nineteen, was yesterday placed at the bar, charged with stealing four rupees in cash, the property of one Sudasew Ragoonath, clerk in the service of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

It appears that on Saturday last, at 2-30 P. M., the prosecutor purchased a ticket at the Byculla Railway Station and entered the third class carriage. He had at the time a paper parcel in his pocket which contained four rupees. As he was entering the carriage, he was violently pushed and had to place his hands on each side of the door to save himself from falling. Witness subsequently found that his pocket had been cut. He called, out when the station master came to the carriage and arrested the prisoner, and found the parcel of money on the bottom of the carriage.

The Station Master, Mr. William King, materially corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

His Worship found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to receive eighteen stripes at the Railway Station.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.—Mahomed Ismail was brought up and placed at the bar, charged with stealing six rupees in cash, the property of a Hindoo named Narrayen Bhasker, a clerk in the office of the Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

The prosecutor stated that on Saturday last, at 2-30 P. M., he was at the Byculla Railway Station to proceed to Tanna. He took his ticket and went to the platform. He had in his pocket a paper parcel containing six rupees. As he was entering the third class carriage he felt his pocket pulled, and after he had entered the carriage, he examined his pocket and found the parcel missed. Witness immediately called the Station Master. The prisoner was arrested, but no money was found in his possession.

As there was no further evidence forthcoming, His Worship discharged the prisoner.

THEFT.—Golabkhan Rymankhan was placed at the bar on a charge of having stolen a pair of silver anklets, of the value of forty-eight rupees, the property of a Bhendy Bazar courtezan by name Bunnoo.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that on Saturday last, at 10 P. M., she took out the anklets and placed them by the side of her bed. The prisoner, who was her paramour, slept in the same room. On the following morning when she got up at 8 o'clock, she missed the ornaments, and reported the theft to the police officers, who arrested the prisoner.

The prisoner urged in defence that the ornaments were given in his custody by the prosecutrix.

As there was not satisfactory evidence to establish the charge against the prisoner, His Worship ordered him to be discharged.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Cheemee, woman, was brought up on a charge of having in her possession on a quantity of cotton, of the value of one rupee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how she came by the same. The evidence of a police peon, by name Mahomed Meerun, was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship sentenced her to be imprisoned for fifteen days, in the Common Jail, with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The press has always been the supporter of the cause of justice, and it is therefore that I avail myself of your valued journal to bring to the notice of the public the disgraceful and tyrannical conduct of the Municipality in the present assessment of houses. The Commissioners have been serving landlords of houses rented to tenants with notices rating the houses above the actual rent paid: for instance, a house actually rented at Rs. 40 has been rated at Rs. 59 per mensum, the difference of assessment thereupon is but trifling, amounting to Rs. 3 per mensum; but this gives the opportunity to the landlord to extort Rs. 50 per month, and that very naturally too, because the house has been rated that amount by the Commissioners, so that to make the Municipality a profit of Rs. 8 we are actually swindled of Rs. 120 per annum. Now, Sir, is this not a most tyranical proceeding? Does it not show that the Commissioners and the landlords are working hand in hand to ruin poor tenants? For by this arrangement it is clear that both the Municipality and the landlord will be profited at our expense, and this, too, at a time when we are actually paying such heavy rents for miserable houses not worth half as much.

Perhaps it may be that the Commissioners are not aware of all this; for the notices are served by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, their Assessor, who puts any amount he pleases. Justice therefore requires that the Commissioners should look to this, and that houses should be assessed on the actual rent and not on any amount the Assessor pleases.

Trusting that this letter will meet the eyes of the powers that be.—I am &c.,

29th August. A TENANT.

DR. ENEAS ROSS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged by your inserting in your to-morrow's issue the following letter which I have this day addressed to the Editor of the *Times of India.*

NANABHAI RASTAMJI RANINA.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, Dr. Ross, the Civil Surgeon of Honore, says with regard to the action of libel which he has brought against me as printer and publisher of *Native Opinion*, "the action is going on, the delay having been caused by inability to serve the summons, because of the absence or absconding of the defendant, who has hitherto been to the efforts of my solicitors *non est inventus*." This statement of the matter, Mr. Editor, is not true. For the last several months I have never been absent from Bombay except once or twice for a day at long intervals. I am always to be found in my office from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., if not later. Any person could find me easily between these hours in my office at Dhobee Talao. I was therefore not a little surprised on the evening of Friday, the 5th instant, after 6 P. M., to receive a summons to defend the action brought by Dr. Ross, on the following morning. The next day, 6th August, while in the High Court, I told the clerk of Dr. Ross' solicitors, who impudently said that the summons could not be served on me on account of my not having been found, that he was a liar, and that in case the action should come on too soon for me to prepare my defence I would bring the matter to the notice of the High Court. Dr. Ross must therefore look for the cause of delay in the service of the summons somewhere else.

I shall feel highly obliged, Mr. Editor, by your publishing this in your to-morrow's issue.

NANABHAI RASTAMJI RANINA,
Manager *Union Press* and Printer and Publisher of the *Native Opinion.*
Bombay, Dhobee Talao, 28th August 1864.

SALE OF LANDS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Those who express surprise at the nasty little transaction which drove Mr. Heycock in disgust out of the Dockyard sale room on Friday last are evidently novices at Government auction sales. They ought to attend sales more frequently, when they would find that buying in on the part of the proprietors and afterwards letting the lot go at a sacrifice when bidders have cooled down is a trick too frequently resorted to for the credit of an administration that can with difficulty be restrained from undue interference with legal commerce. Were our legislators to set aside the Time-Bargains Bill for a space and earnestly set about enacting rules for the better conduct of business between their servants and private purchasers and making an adherence to the rules between buyer and seller as imperative on the Government Salesmen as they are on private vendors: I do not ask Government to come into the market as sellers, but when they do so they must be amenable to the law in the same way as would be a tailor who demands more than the price ticketted for the coat he has exposed at his shop window: liable to the same punishment as would an auctioneer found in collusion with mock-bidders, or any other tradesman who inveigles purchasers into his shop under the pretence of selling at low prices at which he really does not mean to part with his goods.

Amongst the many improvements introduced into this city we still lack that useful institution, represented by Mark Lane—of brokers with whom Government officials might consult in all their transactions with the bazaar: But no, following up the principle which transforms the Revenue Collector into a Judge, the Army Surgeon into a Post Master, and the Gunnery Officer into a Director of Telegraphs, the Indian Government leave it to their servants unaided by skilled advice to rush neck and crop into the market and paralyze prices with the whole stock of goods that they may have to vend. No enquiry is made of whether the time is ripe for such a sale, nor are measures taken so to distribute the sale over a period of time to secure better selling rates: it is enough that certain formulas have been completed and the stock is at once brought to the hammer. No more satisfactory proof of this thoughtless procedure is wanting than the recent sale of lands in Bombay: On the 25th Government draws nearly half a million sterling out of the floating capital of this town, and return next morning again with wares of a far superior texture to part with them at less than one-half of what they might have fetched a month ago; or even had they waited another month till the shock of the 25th had subsided, a better result might have been confidently expected, more particularly if the three blocks had been put up three weeks apart.

It is not long since that a distinguished departmental officer, having on hand a larger stock of military stores than was required for present use, was directed to ascertain their market value and offer them for sale; in the absence of a proper agent, through whom he could collect information in a businesslike manner, he was forced to enquire at the establishments of private vendors of the very articles he intended to throw into the market, and as a matter of course he was sold dead! No blame can be attached to the officer, it is the fault of the system which expects a combatant officer to possess, amongst other accomplishments, the secret of loss and gain and buying and selling at his fingers ends. He is not allowed to incur the judicious expense of employing a person up to the business, or if he chooses to do so he must do it at his own cost.

So long as accounts are not encumbered with a new item of expenditure, manifestly the case where Inspector Generals of Hospitals are not entrusted with the power of entertaining sweepers or watermen, even temporarily, without a reference to Government, and such extraordinary charges seldom exceeding six or eight rupees a month involve as much, if not more, correspondence and routine than the appointment of a divisional commander on upwards of rupees 3,300 a month,—it matters not whether a few lacs of rupees are lost by an untimely sale or not, there is no one to check it, or rather there is no responsible officer appointed to supervise the judicious disposal of Government stores.

Whether the labours of Messrs. Whiffen and Forster will extend to this most important part of the revenue system, it is yet too early to divine; but let the appointment of a Government broker take place whenever it may, it is time that gentlemen be no longer treated in the flippant way in which Mr. Heycock was used the other day; and the sooner a stop is put to the wholesale disposal of valuable lands without allowing the market to revive between each sale, the better it will be for the community at large, and for Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget more especially. The next ground to be sold is said to be that on which stand the Staff Offices; there can be no present want of cash in the Exchequer, let Government therefore try before advertizing the date of sale the time most likely to secure a fair price.

SALUS POPULI.

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There are in Bombay at the present time large quantities of Manchester grey cotton manufactures in a very unsatisfactory condition. On every side merchants are heard complaining that a heavy proportion of their imports is turning out mildewed. Every person engaged in a mercantile business here, knows that this mildew is first indicated by a peculiar, musty, and disagreeable smell; when it has reached a further stage variously coloured spots appear, gradually spreading until the pieces almost appear as if they had been printed with a curious mottled and irregular pattern; and at length, if allowed to lie long enough, the fabric becomes so completely rotten that it may be torn as easily as so much tissue paper. Until very lately these mildewed goods have been the exception, the damage having arisen from exceptional causes, such, for instance, as the pieces being packed in a damp state, lying in badly situated godowns during the S. W. Monsoon, or from saturation with sea-water in the course of the voyage. But now the matter has assumed a different and much more serious aspect: merchants find shipment after shipment arriving here more or less deteriorated in value from this mildew, and very often after making a sale that would have left a satisfactory return have had the goods thrown upon their hands through opening out in a mildewed state and have consequently been obliged to realize at once, by auction or otherwise, at a ruinous sacrifice, as each day's delay makes the goods so much worse, especially in this monsoon weather. The merchants of Bombay will bear me out in the statement that this is no exaggeration, but simply the real fact of the case. I do not believe I am wrong in stating that there is scarcely a merchant in Bombay trading in piece goods who has not had occasion to send by almost every mail lately strong complaints on this head. This deterioration in the value of our great staple imports is entirely owing to one cause, viz., the large quantity, and the bad quality, of the size employed. This size is a compound used for preparing the warps before weaving, without a certain proportion of which, the manufacturers say, the cloths cannot be properly woven: this fact is known to all merchants, who consequently know that there will be a certain proportion of size in every piece, say from fourteen ounces to a pound in a piece of shirting weighing 7 lbs. A comparison between the prices ruling at Liverpool for cotton, and at Manchester for cotton manufactures, at almost any period since the great rise in the value of cotton took place, will show that scarcely ever has there been a sufficient margin between the two quotations to allow of any profit to a manufacturer; in fact, cotton has often been selling at a higher rate per pound at Liverpool, than piece goods in Manchester, on the same day. In consequence of this state of things unprincipled manufacturers, and poor manufacturers, to whom stopping their mills would be tantamount to going into the Bankruptcy Court, have been putting into their goods as much as double, and even sometimes more than double, the usual amount of size, and so have been able to take orders at apparently very low prices,—this size too often being of the worst possible description. Is it to be wondered at that goods made of cotton mixed up with such iniquitous ingredients as China clay, plaster of Paris, stinking flour, &c. &c., should after a four months' voyage in a tightly compressed state, and after lying often for a considerable time in a climate so favourable to fermentation as that of India, open out in an unsatisfactory condition?

The attention of the Manchester merchants had been called to this over sizing before the accounts had reached them of so many shipments turning out mildewed on arrival in India. They noticed that staple makes of shirtings, printers, &c. though showing the same weight on the scales, were evidently made from much finer yarns. We have heard from authentic sources of Manchester buyers, who, on trying the strength of a cloth with the hand in the usual way, have found it tear like a piece of paper in consequence of the fineness and weakness of the web, as compared with the warp and the weight of the piece, the difference being made up with size. Buyers in order to ascertain the real proportion of size have had sample pieces bleached pure, and in some cases these pieces have lost in weight as much as thirty-three per cent. in this process. A piece will always lose a little cotton in bleaching, especially those made from Indian cotton, but the loss is very small and would be amply covered by 3 per cent, which leaves about 30 per cent. of size. At this rate supposing a manufacturer sells a piece weighing seven pounds at seventeen shillings and six pence, and admitting that he is justified in putting into that piece one pound of size, he receives about 2s. 9d. for a worthless compound; or to state the case plainly, he rogues the purchaser, who believes that he is buying honestly made goods, to the tune of nearly sixteen per cent. by the simple process of substituting rubbish for cotton.

But unfortunately this disgraceful work is not confined to unprincipled or hard up manufacturers. Men who style themselves British merchants, and who would repudiate with scorn anything like an imputation on their honour or their honesty, have, after buying goods at a certain weight, sent them to a "finisher" to be made half a pound or a pound heavier by the addition of flour sizing. By this means pieces bought as weighing say six pounds have been consigned to, and sold in, different markets—our own not excepted—as being six and a half, or seven pound goods, according to the rapacity or the elasticity of the conscience of the so-called merchant.

This scandalous state of things has now risen to such a pitch that strong measures ought to be at once resorted to put it down. Honest and "real" merchants in Manchester have already been taking the matter up with the proper earnestness, and are endeavouring to stop this robbery, for one can give it no other term, by a more careful selection of their samples, and by having their purchases examined more particularly prior to packing. Some of the manufacturers, too, are joining, to their honour and credit, in this effort. Many are offering to take orders and at the same time give a guarantee that there shall not be more than a given quantity of size in each piece, say for instance only fourteen ounces in a piece of seven pounds weight. If all the honest Manchester merchants and manufacturers would unite in discouraging—thus adding to the apparent value of our imports,—no doubt it would soon disappear. Let merchants buy honest goods even if they have to pay a higher price, or if they cannot afford this let them for a time abstain from purchasing rather than buy them in this adulterated state; for it surely is not very creditable to the merchants of a nation so proud of its good name, and so jealous of its reputation as our own, to sell to native dealers goods stated to be the same description as that of former times when they really contain much less cotton, these comparatively worthless mixtures being substituted to make up the deficiency in weight. English manufacturers are energetic enough in crying down the mixing and the false packing of cotton on the part of the natives here, and certainly no reprobation of these practices can be too strong; but our Lancashire friends must now "pull the mote out of their own eye," if they wish to be consistent in these denunciations.

In the meantime it is requisite that merchants in East India should continue taking steps to protect their own interests. If we take into consideration the fact that the news of an armistice in America would be certain to at once cause an immense depreciation in the value of all cotton goods, it will be seen that the risks in connection with the importation of Manchester manufactures are quite heavy enough, without adding that of the chance of their having to be sold at a loss of perhaps a rupee per piece through a dishonest trick on the part of the manufacturers.

When the goods are consigned for sale here by merchants in England, of course all that a house here can do is to furnish his friends with the documents &c. necessary to enable them to obtain some compensation from the maker. But those houses in East India who buy piece goods through commission merchants or agents in Manchester ought to be most strenuous in their endeavours to obtain some abatement from these parties in consideration of the serious losses entailed by receiving their orders in this mildewed condition. And there is one other step they should take. They should make enquiries as to which of the Manchester merchants have been guilty of this sizing of the pieces after they are delivered by the maker: and once having obtained the names they ought resolutely to abstain from all further dealings with such a firm. These continued and reiterated complaints from this side, coupled with certificates of surveys and the sending of sample pieces of the worst lots back to England, cannot fail in at any rate checking this adulteration before a very long time elapses. The Manchester press has often and powerfully lifted up its voice in condemnation of the manufacturer's conduct, and we would do our part by rousing our merchants to increased action, feeling convinced that united and persevering efforts will be sure to have the desired effect. Although there are sometimes unfortunate exceptions, hitherto the British merchants and manufacturers have maintained a high character for integrity and fair dealing; but assuredly this wholesale adulteration of so large a portion of England's export trade as the cotton manufactures will, if persisted in, soon lower that standing. Public opinion never was stronger than at the present moment, no person or class of persons can long stand against it when once it takes anything up in unmistakeable earnestness; and no doubt if this powerful mentor is only thoroughly aroused, these practices, alike disgraceful and dishonourable, will soon receive their death-blow.

MANCHESTER.

BENGAL.

WE regret to state that intelligence was received yesterday in Calcutta, of the death of an eminent member of the Fourth Estate in India and one well known in literary circles at Home —John Lang, of the *Mofussilite*. We are only able at present to record thus briefly the news as we heard it. A large circle will share in regretting the loss of a man whom a number only were perhaps acquainted with from his clever, genial writings, but whom many more in this country personally knew and can remember in his brilliant days—days fraught with pleasing associations, and of which Old Virgil's line still holds true:—

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

—*Indian Daily News, Aug. 22.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have to thank Colonel Douglas for promptitude in having, at all events in one instance, atoned in a very satisfactory and substantial manner for the short-comings of his Department. Upon representation having been made him, that two most important Telegrams containing home news, had been un-necessarily delayed, he has ordered the refund of the amount paid by us for their transmission.—*Allahabad Observer, Aug. 23.*

WE are indebted to a Correspondent at Sealkote, (from whom we hope to hear again on the same subject,) for the following particulars regarding the Chenab. He will observe that in our last we expressly said that we thought the inundation at Mooltan was occasioned by the Ravee, and not the Chenab.

"I see from your paper that it is almost an established fact that the flood caused by the bursting of the "bund" across the Chenab near Tiloknath in Lahoul has happened, and in consequence the cantonments at Mooltan suffered from inundation.

The only thing against full proof of the flood being the flood is, that I have been on the watch ever since the 23rd of July, in order to take notes on its volume, velocity, and force, and at Aknoor, the spot where these can be taken and where there is but one stream, I have been enabled to record any unusual rise—and the freshes have not risen even to last year's high-water mark.

If the flood has reached Mooltan, all I can say is, it must have gone "khooskee-ke-rah" to have eluded my earnest gaze.

The Maharajah, during an interview I had with him on the 23rd August, showed me a petition (urzee) from his Thanadar at Padur, in reply to questions sent him regarding the avalanche dam, and the Padur Thanadar says 'a small stream may have been blocked up, but certainly neither the Chunder nor the Bhaga.'

A letter received by me a fortnight ago from a friend in Dangeh says—'I believe the bund exists only in the imagination of the heathen, as the river is just the same as it has been for the last two or three years.'

If there is really a band, and it does really burst, I will give you (should you desire it) all the information I can obtain by seeing for myself and by the reports of my moonshees who are stationed along the river from Riasee in the Maharaja's territory, to Ramnuggur in ours."—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug. 20.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29TH.

Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from the Deccan.
Ross, Major F. T., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29TH.

Brown, Lieutenant A. C., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.
Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, to rejoin, Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th Aug.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Colonel C. W. D. Staveley, 44th Foot, from 31st August to 30th October; Captain J. N. Crealock, 95th Foot, from 12th August to 30th November, in extension, on private affairs; and Brevet Major D. Robinson, 72nd Foot, from 9th September to 9th December.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Captain (Brevet Major) H. S. Cochrane, V. C., (Brigade Major Saugor,) 79th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant H. Gardiner, 8th Regiment N. I., 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDER.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 29th Aug.

It is with regret the Superintendent of Marine has to announce the death, by drowning, of Mr. Candido Cabral, 2nd Class N. T. Engineer of the gun boat *Clyde*, which took place in Bombay Harbour.

The officers below named are appointed a Committee to make over the effects together with such sums of money on account of pay &c., as may be due to the above Engineer to the Administrator General, forwarding a report of having done so to this office:—Lieutenant Hewett, Commanding *Clyde*, and Mr. Gray, 1st Officer of the *Clyde*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
29	Manchester (s)	Athey	Surat Aug. 28.
	Providence	——	Mauritius.
	Lord Palmerston	Hilrow	Liverpool May 11.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
29	Salsette (s)	Murray	China.
	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	Advance	Wyles	Liverpool.
	Empress of China	Dixon	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque *Emen*, Nacoda, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Tumoor Shaw*, A. Dodds, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Ship *India*, for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. t.
	Coffee	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p. t.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		
Calcutta and back		Rs. 14 and port charges.
China		No offers.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Magnolia—3 bales cotton, 10½ cwt., J. S. Moore & Co.; 15 bales cow hides, 90 corges, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Tasmania—4 cases blackwood furnitures, 1 case E. sticks, Macnee & Co.; 50 bales rags, 175 cwt., Vusunjee Jeatha.

Liverpool.

Anna Dorothea—29 bales cotton, 100½ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 76 bales cotton, 266 cwt., Nebraz Nurotumdass; 43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., Pranjeevundass Hurgovundass; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee; 115 bales cotton, 373 cwt., Damjee Gocul.

Arran—30 bales cotton, 60 cwt., Dorabjee Nowrojee; 110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Gocuidass Teypall; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons.

Assaye—50 bales cotton, 105 cwt., 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nowrojee Rustomjee & Co.

Mantua—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Rowjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ranchordass Mepjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.

Mistress of the Seas—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt., B. H. Cama; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Khan Momud Hubib; 125 bales wool, 375 cwt., Culliandass Petamber.

Sailor Prince—120 bundles bedauuts, 60 cwt., 80 bundles gall, 40 cwt. 30 bundles nuxvomica, 15 cwt., Veeda Mudon; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Heycock & Co.

Shannon—700 bundles coiryarn, 129 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lbs., Soonderdass Mooljee; 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwt., Juvarcelall Woomeasunker.

South Carolina—21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Pursotum Pragjee.

Zemindar—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. Tyabjee & Co.; 41 bales cotton, 143½ cwt., Essac Rowe.

Havre.

Indus—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Damjee Jadowjee; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 21, Ship *Newcastle*, R. Taylor, from London 30th May; August 22, P. and O. S. N. Company Steamer *Mooltan*, Gaby, from Suez 5th, Aden 10th and Galle 19th August.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 27th August, compared with the statement issued on the 20th August:—

LIABILITIES.	20th Aug.	27th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance	,, 49,73,949	,, 41,16,576
Deposits at Head Office	,, 4,58,22,241	,, 4,60,66,892
Do. at Branches	,, 41,97,238	,, 42,35,554
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 3,51,055	,, 3,44,452
Rest	,, 9,30,620	,, 9,53,378
Sundries	,, 11,15,701	,, 10,41,789
	,, 6,78,40,804	,, 6,72,08,641
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 49,93,276	Rs. 59,30,896
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	,, 51,12,229	,, 48,67,489
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	,, 1,49,16,943	,, 1,47,91,976
Dead Stock	,, 6,56,700	,, 7,01,925
Stamps	,, 13,468	,, 13,440
Balances with Agents	,, 30,03,643	,, 28,78,647
Sundries	,, 14,26,602	,, 16,81,382
Government Reserve Cash	,, 9,73,941	,, 1,16,576
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 2,88,25,278	,, 2,80,83,30
Do. Do. Branches	,, 79,18,724	,, 81,44,00
	,, 6,78,40,804	,, 6,72,08,64

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE weekly return of the Bank of Bombay issued yesterday is very favourable to our Money Market. The return shows an increase of about 8 lacs (£80,000) in the amount of Bills Discounted; but per contra there is an increase in the Deposit Account of no less than 14 lacs (£140,000). Speculation in shares was, consequently, continued very briskly all day. In the morning there was a good deal doing in the new Bank shares; and a considerable number of China, City, and Presidency Bank shares were sold at a higher price than our quotations of Saturday last; while for Peninsulas and Financials buyers were eager to pay two or three per cent. more than the market rate, but as there were very few sellers, not much business was done in these shares. All the old Bank shares were quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	60 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	17½ per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	185 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	16,000
Bank of India	150	......	61 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	236 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	12 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Corporation (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Brokers' Banking Company	100	......	16 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	5 do.	84 per cent. pm. (includg. n. sh.)
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	4 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	22
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	240	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	160 with div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	[illegible]	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. [nml.
East Indian Bank	25	......	11½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	53 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	18 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	61 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	250 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	400	
1 B Share	5,000	170	
4 C Shares	5,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,600	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New 1/20 shares	129-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Maneckjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700. [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 20,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	2,500	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.		......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	1,500	......	Rs. 700 prem.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	98½ to 98
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	108
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Bar Silver	106-3
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 625 to 656
New Dhollera, (ready.)	620 to 650
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	690
New Oomrawuttee	605 to 610
New Dharwar Sawginned	700 to 707
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veeraval	530 to 545
New Khandeish	530 to 545
New Pointcoree	600 to 605
New Aemote	620 to 625
New Mangalore	530
New Hingunghaut	655 to 660

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,526.

SEEDS	
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7-.
Gingelie mixed, (Black	29 to 32.
and White	36 to 38.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(*From the Indian Daily News, Aug. 22.*)

IN tracing, last week, the course of events as shown in the published returns of the Bank of Bengal, we expressed surprise that the Directors at their previous meeting, had been content with simply raising the margin, but had made no alteration in the rate of interest. We did not know when we wrote, that they had, late on the Saturday night, been compelled to put up the rate 2 per cent. at a bound. The drain on the Friday and Saturday must have been unprecedentedly large to have forced them to so severe a measure, and in so unusual a manner. The suddenness and violence of the remedy have been commented on in no very measured terms. We cannot agree with all that has been said, but we do think it would have been better had the screw been put on more gradually. The Directors must have seen the way the current was setting from the accounts put before them at their previous meeting, and their very timidity then may have hastened the necessity for such stringent measures so soon after. During the crisis last year the same nervousness and timidity seemed to have quite paralysed them, and we were beginning to fear they had not shaken off their old weakness. Though we cannot defend the precipitance of the present step, we can congratulate the Directors on the bolder counsels that now prevail at their Board, and on their reviving courage,—courage to act when action is needed. That the necessity for stringent measures, whatever may have been the cause, had arisen will be clear from the returns given below.—According to those figures the alterations have been,—

Subscription to new Stock increased	Rs.	7,90,210
Deposits, decreased	"	8,97,125
Loans, increased	"	27,69,000
Cash credit decreased	"	3,43,470
Discounts, increased	"	5,68,716
Balance with other Bankers, increased	"	73,944
Bank's reserve at H. O., decreased	"	38,61,55?
Ditto at Branches, increased	"	2,20,675

That is, the Bank has had 8 lacs paid in for its new stock but it has been called upon to lend 24½ lacs of Government Paper, 5½ lacs on Mercantile Bills, its deposits have been reduced 9 lacs and it has had to remit to other Banks about ¾ of a lac—total withdrawals, 39½ lacs while the increase in its receipt is only 8 lacs. There is no wonder that the cash at the Head Office has decreased so largely. This decrease, too, is all in one direction; Rs. 35,79,427 having gone out in hard coin. On the 9th August the Bank in Calcutta had silver to the extent of 77 lacs; on the 16th August it had only 41½ lacs. Here is the true justification of the Directors' act, so severely commented on. But where has this money gone to? A little knowledge of the Bazar, and a close examination of these very returns, give us the answer. It has gone to pay for Opium, Jute, and Rice. And it is here the Directors are to blame for not having raised the rate of interest earlier! they must have known that their reserve would have been drained to pay Opium prompts falling due and they should have made provision beforehand. How much of this decrease in the reserve has gone to pay for Opium, we cannot say exactly;—the proceeds of the last sale were 43 lacs, and we see the Treasury balance has gone up 32 lacs in the week; the amount must therefore have been considerable. The Bazaar people have been for some little time sending large remittances into the nearer districts for Rice and Jute, and there has been a constant stream of notes pouring into the Bank in exchange for silver to meet these remittances. This is of course in addition to the silver which has gone direct from the stores of the Mahajuns, and this can have been in no inconsiderable sum, if the imports of bullion given by the Chamber of Commerce in its *Price Current* is any index of the Bazaar balances. The demand has only just begun: we have still to provide for the payments to Akyab and Rangoon for their Rice; to Dacca and Serajgunge for the bulk of the Jute; to the Indigo districts for their Indigo; and to the North-West for its Cotton. Last year at the height of the crisis, after the greater portion of these payments had been provided for, the Bank's loans were 17½ lacs, and discounts 85½—total 265 lacs. We have now, loans 181½, discounts 101—total 282¼ lacs, and have therefore, before a single payment of the heavy debts hanging over us has been made exceeded by 17¼ lacs of rupees the demand at the severest point of the severest crisis yet known here. These matters are not to be lightly passed over; they are deserving of serious attention. We have seen how the Chamber of Commerce, not a fortnight ago, talked of the supply of money being abundant, and we have the experience of facts to show how this silver has rushed out of the Bank at the rate of 25 per cent. per diem!

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " " ... 5 "
" 3 " " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
William Cooper, Esq. Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq. Cursetjee Manockjee, Esq.
[illegible], Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

13th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (LIMITED); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 1s. 11¾d. "
Sight ... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-57 cts.
3 do. ... 2-51
Sight ... 2-46

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £800,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand	2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrishna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Duane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michael E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
Liverpool ... Do. do.
Manchester ... Do. do.
Scotland ... The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per anm.			
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s. 0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank receives Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. " 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. Ahlers, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.
Bulooandass Purshotumdass, Esq.

Current Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows.—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED —*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. Gumpert, Esq., *Chairman.*
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

Wm. Nixon, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Arthur Hudson, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. Crawford, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
Demand	2s.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 "
12 " " 8 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.* | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Kursandas Madhavadas, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
John Allan, Esq. | John Jones, Esq.
Peter Bell, Esq. | Donald McLachlan, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.
John Gladstone, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Alexander Miller, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., *Chairman.*
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Top's American Bowling Alley, length 8 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE.—A SELF-DRIVING PHAETON, English-built, in good order, with Pole and Shafts. The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMON, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 17th June 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London, Monarchy*, and *City of Amoy*, a handsome and light fore-carriaged new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by McNAUGHT and SMITH of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. WILSON of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. SMITH & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by COLLETT. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHAETON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft by LAURIE AND MARNER.

A handsome and Light new Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps and Shafts, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 9th August 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co's Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to band.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Bottles.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 2 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Ques in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
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Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858			£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,06,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance in the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding rates of premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

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John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
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F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp-Welch, Esq., (Oriando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to Great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookedale Company shortly expected; also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex *City of Foochow*, a few Patent Cooking Stores.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

27th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—RACING RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB; with the RULES OF THE CLUB.

Price in Bombay, one Rupee Cash.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by Eighteen Annas Stamps, or they will not be attended to. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—

SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S, President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.

Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.

25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*

Chessmen, English pattern, per set, Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.

Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.

Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 to 35.

In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.

B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case, Rs. 9.

Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case, 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.

Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.

Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.

German Tactics: an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.

Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.

Rotary Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill; easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.

The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.

The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.

Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.

Dominoes Double Nines. Rs. 9.

The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.

Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.

Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle, one of the best round games ever introduced: it is played on a mahogany board on which are twelve fortified castles, twelve balls are placed in the centre of the board and by the action of a top spun by the players in turn are thrown in every direction about the board causing some or all of the castles to be overthrown. Price Rs. 15.

Parlour Croquet: this fashionable game is played upon a large baize covered mahogany tray by rules similar to those of the well known out-door game of Croquet. Rs. 40.

The Ride Game. This is played upon an inclined bagatelle table, the balls being thrown by means of a spring: it is a good game for a party. Rs. 45.

Also, Croquet, Single-sticks, Boxing-gloves, Jacks Alive, Cricket Gear, &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following Poetical Works can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s —

	Rs.	
Horace's Od[illegible]	16	0
Southey's P[illegible]s in 1 vol.	10	8
[illegible]	9	8
[illegible]	6	0
[illegible]	9	0
[illegible]pbell's British Poe[illegible]	[illegible]	
Byron's Poetical Works	[illegible]	
Milton's do. do.	[illegible]	
Poet's Wit and Humour	[illegible]	
Queens of Song, 2 vols.	[illegible]	
Pollock's Dante or the Divine [illegible]	[illegible]	
Cowper's Poetical Works, 2 vo[illegible]	[illegible]	
Landsdowne Shakespeare	[illegible]	0
Tennyson's Poems, 4to edition	16	0
Do. Princess	3	12
Do. Maud	5	12
Do. Idyll's of the King	5	12
Moore's Irish Melodies, Illustrat[illegible]	16	0
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Reade's Poetical Works, 2 vols.	15	0
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Longfellow's do. do.	2	12
Goldsmith's do. do.	3	4
Akenside and Dyer's do.	3	4
Cook's do. do.	3	4
Campbell's do. do.	3	12
Pope's do. do.	3	4
Wordsworth's do.	4	8
Bloomfield's do. do.	3	12
Bulwer Lytton's do.	5	12
Heber's do. do.	3	12
Bowdler's Family Shakespeare, 2 vols.	18	12
Browning's Poems, 3 vols	5	12
Thomson's Seasons	2	12
Page's Songs of Love	2	12
Milne's Poems	3	0
Bowie's Birthday Poems	3	4
Omnipresence of the Deity	3	0
Herrick's Poetical Works	3	4
Burn's Songs	2	4
Moore's Songs and Ballads	2	0
Ingoldsby Legends	16	0
Bow Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Hood's Poems	5	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVING been appointed Agents for Alexander Henry's Patent Fire Arms, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their first consignment, including amongst others—

A Plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1120, in case, with fittings complete, and extra apparatus. Rs. 325.

A best Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1061, with Pistol and Stock, vernier back sight and front wind guage sight and apparatus complete. Rs. 480.

A plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1153, with scroll guard and front wind sight and apparatus, complete. Rs. 330.

Two best Double Action Revolver Pistols, in cases, with apparatus complete. Each Rs. 130.

A best Double Rifle, No. 525, 36 guage 2 grooves, with pair of shot barrels fitting the same stock, bayonet, slings and case with apparatus and extra leather cover. Rs. 950.

A best Double Rifle, No. 864, 17 guage 28 inch barrels, in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather case. Rs. 700.

A best Double Breech Loading Rifle, No. 1064, 25 guage 28 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.

A best Double Rifle, No. 1129, 25 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.

A best Double Gun, No. 959, 13 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 620.

A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 956, with Newton's back and front sights in best case with fittings and extra apparatus and outside leather cover. Rs. 520.

A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 977, with vernier back sight, and best front wind sight, in case, with fittings and extra apparatus. Rs. 510.

A Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 859, with complete apparatus. Rs. 350.

A Single Patent Rifle No. 366, 32 guage with extra Patent small bore barrel fitted to the same stock for match shooting with flanged back sight and front wind sight, with very complete set of apparatus. Rs. 420.

A Double Sporting Rifle, No. 367, with case and apparatus complete. Rs. 600.

A stock of Ammunition for the above, also on hand.

26th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOVELTIES.	Rs.	A.
THE Patent Folding Pocket Inkstand, of German Silver, is equally secure from accident whether in or out of use	6	0
The India and Overland Pocket Letter Weigher, has no springs but acting by a dead weight, is not liable to derangement	4	
The Carte de Visite Viewer: an ingenious little instrument constructed on the Nemonoscopic principle, and upon being opened immediately throws itself into position: it forms a convenient receptacle for about 2 dozen Carte de Visite, and when closed has the appearance of a neat Album	3	
Pincher's Patent Stamping Press: a simple and convenient apparatus for marking linens, paper books, or any other article	10	8
NEW PICTURES FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.		
Shakespear'sbust in the Church Stratford on Avon	1	0
Shakespeare's House (Exterior) from Henly Street	1	0
Ann Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery. (Birth-place of Shakespeare's wife	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity (Interior) Stratford on Avon	1	0
Interior of Shakespeare's House	1	0
Shakespeare's Schol and Guildchapel	1	0
Room in which the immortal Shakespeare was born	1	0
Shakespeare's House garden view	1	0
Stratford on Avon Church from the river	1	0
Church of the Holy Trinity from the Churchyard	7	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAWHORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following—

Few cases of Oilmanstores.
Pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.
Quarter Casks of Rejected Beer.
A case of Children's Toys.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(*Just Landed.*)

Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappets, Chintz, &c.

51 kegs Iron Rose Nails.
50 boxes Cyder.
100 pieces Colored Flannel.
24 " Woollen Cloth.
150 dozen Quart Pale Ale.
21 do. Sherry.
12 do. Port Wine.
281 Tins Preserved Milk.

An Invoice of Europe Goods comprising, Plated Cruet Frames, Toilet Sets, Ladies' Shawls, Fancy Boxes, Flower Vases, Porcelain Toys, assorted Pomatum and Essences, Metal Tumblers with Glass Bottoms, Jugs, Basins, Spoons, Inkstands, &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 30th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Lalljee Ladha and Panjoo Purbhoo, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Shustoo Purbhu Shunker, Dil Narayen, and Dayaram Sewaram, all that piece of Fazendaree Ground, together with the Messuage, Stables, Cookroom, and Buildings standing thereon, situate in the Oart Cuttowry, at Girgaum, assessed under No. 208, admeasuring 468 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East by a Passage, on the West partly by the ground of Ramjee Maneckjee and partly by the ground of the Fazendar, Mr. Antonio George De Ga, on the North by the ground of the said Fazendar, and on the South by the Chowpatty Road. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Solicitors.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well Stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, admeasuring about 2050 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees 190 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 30th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Just Landed ex *Berkley.*

One English-built light Miniature Brougham by "S. Marks" London, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
One Ditto ditto by ditto with do. do.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Store-keeper's Office, in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th, and To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P. M., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Store-keeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ¼, to 6 by 1 in., Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ⅜ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Square Iron from ½ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ⅜ by ⅝ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ½ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ¼ in. to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ½ to 3 in., by ¼ to 1½ by ⅜ in., Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawser-laid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ½ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 Screw Jacks, Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, 16th Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ½ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, [illegible] Barometers, [illegible]ometers, [illegible] Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th proximo at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Sha Tokursey Dowjee the mortgagee, and on account of Sha Jatha Sewjee the mortgager:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on Maneckjee Hill commonly called Chinch Bunder 3rd Row and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers, on or towards the west by public road called Chinch Bunder Third Row, on or towards the north by the house of Noorooden Mookree and on towards the south by the house of Hadjee Shaik Ahmed Sakraker; registered in the book of Fazendar under No. 10 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT No. 132, PARELL.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at No. 132 Parell, the neat Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of A. J. Dove, Esq., the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, a Green and Gold Dinner Set, a Blue and Gilt Breakfast do., a Buff Blue and Gold Tea do., a White and Gold desert do., Plated Hotwater and Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Walter, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Easy, Fancies, Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Sofas, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, Side-board, Tea Poys, Screens, a handsomely carved Blackwood Four-post Bedstead Wardrobe, Gown and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, a four-light Bronze Hanging Lamp, Single Table and Hanging do., a Slate Bagatelle Table, Carpet, Pictures, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

Also a small quantity of best Table Linen (new).

AT 1 P. M.

An Office Brougham with Lamps and Shafts.
A Self-driving Phaeton by Kesterton, with Lamps, Shaft and Pole.
A Bay Buggy Horse, goes in Saddle also.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from the 3rd proximo.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th August 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is looming in the distance, against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from the spirits, and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and insures future safety. The pallid, and all those who are losing flesh should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed, and demand immediate correction, or, in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

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